BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VII. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1875. NO. 20

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The Cincinnati *Times* says: 'No Democratic rooster tunes his lay over Indiana.'

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the State cannot be sued. This will encourage its Democratic repudiators vastly.

—Pendleton, of Ohio, says the Legislature of that State must be "defended." We were under the impression that he had given up criminal practice years ago.

—The St., Louis *Republican*, looking forward to the next presidential campaign, says: 'Unless the independent element can be caught and fixed, Democratic defeat is assured.'

—The Republican victory at Fort Wayne, last Tuesday, was the most sweeping for years. Out of a total of 2,517 votes cast, 1,985 were Republican. Indiana 'reform' is beginning to react beautifully.

—When a fellow is courting, the longest way round is the nearest way home. So when a man is running for a presidential nomination, the nearest way to Denver, from Natick, Mass., is by way of Louisville, Lexington and Nashville.

—Tioga county has elected Miss Sarah J. Lewis, a graduate of the State Normal School, County Superintendet of Common Schools. There would seem to be no reason why women should not act as school ma'am to each other as well as to the children.

—The Boston *Post*, the ablest and most influential Democratic paper in New England, has been purchashed by Hon. E. D. Winslow, a Republican State Senator from Newton. The *Post* will be a good deal safer to tie to in the future than in the past.

—The Democratic organs are somewhat worried over the speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Steel, Delegate from Wyoming Territory, indorsing the administration of Indian affairs in his locality. As Steel is a Democrat, his approval of Republican officials was unexpected by his partisan associates.

—Jeff. Davis advises white southerners, who have sons to 'launch upon the world,' to do the launching in Texas. The increase of the colored population in Mississippi causes Jeff's moments of despondency. And, besides, his princely plantation in that State is now owned and cultivated by one of his former chattels.

—The Vice President went from Nashville to Memphis, from Memphis to Little Rock, and from Little Rock to Texas, on his way to Denver. 'Is this the way to Lowell?' asked a pedestrian, who was going the wrong way, of a Yankee whom he met. 'Well,' said the cautious New Englander, 'you can go to Lowell, that way; but it is 25,000 miles to it in that direction, and only ten in the other.'

In the Beecher trial, Theodore Tilton testified in rebuttal of Bessie Turner, controverting that young lady on a great many points. She was also contradicted by Mrs. McDonald, for many years an inmate of Theodore Tilton's house.

It is believed in Washington that further important changes in the Revenue Department will take place at an early day.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are requested to assemble, by their delegates, in the Opera House in the city of Lancaster, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

Each Senatorial and Representative district will be entitled to the same representation therein as they are entitled to under the present appointment of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

RUSSEL ERRETT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Sec'y.

BRAINS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

The common belief at the south that in the early periods of our history two-thirds of the great leaders of the Republic were southern men, is put in a somewhat exaggerated form by the Richmond *Whig* when it says that in these early periods the south furnished Franklin, Witherspoon, Adams, Sherman, Hancock, Otis, and their northern compeers in the revolution. It did not furnish the armies with Stark, Greene, Putnam, Wayne, Montgomery, Knox and Gates. It did not send Paul Jones to scour the rear. It did not furnish Hamilton to organize a grand financial and revenue police. It did not give us Story and Jay. The two illustrious names given us by the south, Washington and Jefferson, certainly gave the south a title to the gratitude of the Republic, but they cannot be held to justify the claim of the Richmond Whig. But the charm of that era was that there was no sectional division. Both sections were alike agricultural, and both wanted manufactures. Washington and Jefferson favored the fostering and protection of American industry as earnestly as Hamilton and Franklin. The twenty-four years Presidential sway of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe was in truth the millenium of southern statesmanship, but it was in that very era that the broad foundations of northern greatness were laid. Then the vast European influx set in the commercial cities of the north became enterprising on the sea, manufactures were established and extended, banking flourished, mining made headway, common schools were established, and literature gained character and strength.

If, as the *Whig* says, the south furnished most of the brain to the country, how did it happen that the practical results were so different? There was nothing to hinder the material progress of the south. She had complete control of national politics, and all that statesmanship could do for her was done, and yet in that very period the north shot far ahead and the south suffered herself to fall behind. At length the north grew restive under perpetual southern rule and then followed [the Presidencies of John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren, and since the termination of Monroe's administration southern policy has been only occasional. The *Whig* states the subsequent advance of the north very truly in the following terms:

"But in the last three decades, we may say four, the north has made a wonderful advance. The intellectual activity displayed by her has only been equalled by her energy and success in the various industries. Growing rich and prosperous, every form of industry and enterprise has been pushed to its fullest development. Mental culture has been one consequence of this great prosperity. Literature, the arts, and the professions will be sure to prosper in any community in which they realize adequate rewards. The rich and populous States of the north have yielded such rewards. Great institutions of learning have sprung up, immense publishing houses have been established, and newspapers and magazines almost without number are published. Some of the newspaper establishments have attained such a reputation and prosperity that they yield princely revenues to their proprietors. Scholars, ministers, doctors, lawyers, writers, artists—all indeed who reach eminence in intellectual pursuits, may reckon with certainty upon high rewards."

And yet when we all started together the south was rich and prosperous and Virginia was the leading State in the Union. She had both the prestige and the actual ability to become great, but did not. Her statesmen secured for her ample new territory for expansion. But they did not appear, after all, to understand or appreciate the requirements of advanced civilization. They discouraged small farmers, encouraged land monopoly, neglected manufactures and thought great cities not desirable. Most assuredly this was not the sort of "brain" that guided the destinies of the north. Massachusetts went into textile manufactures, Pennsylvania into iron and New York into commerce and finance. The south went into agriculture alone. The southern statesmen did not perceive that the northern cities were the fountains of all this progress, and that without such cities the progress of the south must be feeble. The south is now yearning again for political power and fondly expecting to regain it under Democratic auspices. Yet if she should succeed how could it help her? Jackson's administration did not benefit her, nor did Tyler's, nor Polk's, nor Johnson's. And if the south could have another twenty-five years of uninterrupted rule, the north would become in that time a stupendous and irresistible power. Perhaps it would be better for us if the whole active talent and energy of the north were cut off from national politics and turned in upon herself, for then the commerce, agriculture, industry, public works, fine arts, literature and general civilization of the north would eclipse those of Europe, and the mighty billows of her emigration would roll over the whole of the new west.

The "Whig" thinks that with restored posperity the south will again show to the world that her intellectual strength is unimpaired. Let us suppose this to be the case. What does it amount to? Nothing more than political activity, ascendency and influence, and these can build up no great cities, vast industries, no world-wide commerce, no commanding financial system, no high place in literature, invention, the ornamental arts, journalism or advanced civilization. The political rewards that so dazzle the eyes of the leading men of the south have no attractions at all for the best men of the north. Our representatives are not our leaders but our servants. No statesmanship and no public patron can breed up such men as Fulton, Fitch, Evans, Chase, Franklin, Norris, Baldwin, Thomas, Powers, Crawford, Allston, Howe, Whitney, McCormick, Girard, etc. These are the natural products of northern civilization.

The whole subject is summed up in the candid confession of the 'Whig' that "in the last quarter of a century the north has outstripped the south in intellectual activity." That tells the story, for it is the fact. The restless mind of the south finds but one market for its products, and that one in politics. That of the north finds many and many greater markets, for the reward of public service, bear no sort of comparison with those of business. Man may become at the north infinitely greater as editor, author, inventor, merchant, banker, manufacturer or railroad operator, than he could by a lifetime of political services, and the comparatively obscure men who often represent us at Washington are posted at every point by the shrewdest and ablest men in the north, and are thus made familiar with all our interests and requirements.

The actual necessity of the south is not power at Washington, but how to render her intellect active in some other and more practical direction than in politics, to which her people seem to be now even more inclined than ever. Political power is not a necessity of the north. Her inherent strength and resources are so vast that she can defy and override adverse legislation, as she did in Kansas and Missouri. National legislation and policy have been powerless to stop our progress during every period when the south was in power at Whashington, and a little reflection might satisfy our Richmond contemporary that they can only help those who have the ability to help themselves. Whoever rules at Washington the north will take care of herself and go ahead of her own accord.

——Rounds of applause greeted Mr. John Ardell when he took his place among the contestants in the spelling bee on Saturday evening; but if any body thought he was a poor speller, he was convinced to the contrary, because he stood up and wrestled with the hard words as if they were so many sawlogs; but "Mignonette" was a little to heavy, the cant-hook slipped, and John fell into a chair.

——On next Monday another train will be put on the Valley road, or in other words Col. Steven's train will run one more trip per day. It will leave Bellefonte about eight, A. M., and run to Lock Haven and return making the same trips from Lock Haven to Tyrone and return on the present schedule time and in addition thereto return from Lock Haven to Bellefonte, leaving the former place about 10 o'clock, P. M., and arriving here about 11.40 P. M.

BUNKER HILL.

The next centennial celebration on the list will be that of Bunker Hill, which comes off June 17. This event will no doubt eclipse that of Lexington or Ticonderoga. It is well known to every school boy, that this was the first determined stand of the pariots of that eventful time. How well they stood and how well they fought on that eventful day, history has faithfully chronicled. A person visiting the spot to-day would hardly be able to realize how the place must have looked then. The little spot around the monument, erected to commemorate that event, and enclosed by a neat iron fence, would hardly hold, comfortably, a regiment of men, while up the sides of the hill, on the same ground where the British troops marched into the very jaws of death, there is one solid mass of buildings. The town of Charlestown then, is the city of Charlestown now, and all down the sides of this hill, then covered with green fields of grass and undulating grain, the eye rests upon nothing but paved streets and huge piles of brick and stone. Standing upon this spot one needs to close their eyes in order to carry the mind back in imagination to that morning when the sun rose in all its gorgeous splendor, and looked down upon a view all beauty and freshness the virgin grass in all its purity, and in the midst of all, the little band of determined men, just resting from their night of hard labor; in the distance the British Camp, and the hurry and preparation to obey the order of their commander, Gen. Howe, to form at once and prepare to dislodge the Americans. The advance, the death-like stillness that pervades all as the Americans calmly wait, on the other side, over in Boston, and in the intermediate space between there and the battle ground; the houses covered with people, waiting to see the battle commence, and now and then the eager, excited whisper, "see, the foe, they come, they come." Slowly they march up the hill, their bright steel glistening in the morning sun, their proud tread made firmer by the inspiring strains of martial music. All else was still as death, except the earnest command of the officers, and the immortal words of Putnam, "Stand firm, boys; don't fire until you can see the white of their eyes!" On they come, surprised that our boys do not open fire, until they are so near, that they can almost, with one leap, reach the inside of our works, when all at once, a fire is opened upon them, so deadly in its effects, that, panic stricken, they fly in the utmost confusion. The beautiful hill-side, a moment before trembling with the tread of proud men, eager for battle, is now strewn with the dead and dying, and the life-blood ebbing thick and fast. The beautiful hill-side, with its carpet of green, drinks its first draught of the oppressor's blood. Thrice did they advance into the vortex of death, and thrice were they repulsed, when the Americans, finding their ammunition exhausted, were forced to retreat, which they did, stopping at Prospect Hill, about two miles away.

The celebration of this event will be as much for Boston as its sister city, and no doubt both of these places will be a blaze of glory. The excitement will extend far out into the country, as did the excitement of the battle, which the celebration of next June will commemorate. When the hub gets excited, it gets excited all over. It would almost be worth a journey from here to see their antics on that day. What do you say reader? Suppose we go along?

THE LOSS OF THE SCHILLER.

About 10 o'clock on last Friday night the steamship Schiller, of the Eagle line, which left the port of New York on the 28th ult., for Hamburg by Plymouth and Cherbourg, struck, during a fog and in a rough sea, on the Retarrière ledge, near Bishop's Rock, in the Sicily Isles. Of the 384 persons on board, 311, including the captian, were drowned. The loss of the vessel was total. The details of the disaster are of that peculiarly painful character inseparable from catastrophies of this kind.

The Schiller was a Clyde-built vessel. As Robert Naiper & Sons were the builders, it may safely be assumed that the methods of construction and the quality of material and workmanship were unexceptionable. The Schiller was only a little more than a year old. It may then be admitted, that the hull, machinery, and general equipments, were in first-class condition—that the Schiller was in every way calculated to successfully wrestle with wave and whirlwind. With plenty of sea room, she would come out of a conflict with the most wrathful of mid-Atlantic waves. But no iron vessel can be run upon a surf-beaten shore without inevitably incurring complete destruction.

The cargo of the Schiller was general merchandise—800 bales of cotton, 2,513 barrels of resin, 4,000 bushels of corn, and a large quantity of leaf tobacco. There was also a considerable amount of gold. The object of alluding here to the nature of the freight of the Schiller, is to show that there was nothing in her hold to cause deviation of the compass—a rather common sourse of disaster in ocean navigation.

For a vessel of 3,600 tons burthen, the company of the Shiller, 140 men, including officers, was ample. The commander, Captain John G. Thomas, was a skillful, vigilant seaman. He previously served most acceptably in that most exacting of steamship owners, the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and it was the high reputation he won for himself under the flag of that British maritime line, which impelled the Eagle Line to offer him inducements to sail one of its vessels. The cause of the disaster is thus narrowed down to the following facts:

The Schiller was off her course. During a fog which prevailed as she was nearing the Sicily Isles, there seems to have been no other precautions taken to avoid disaster, than though the vessel was in mid-ocean. The fog bells were unheard, and the ship was rushed on to destruction.

The impression forces itself upon one's mind in reading the vital parts of the telegraphic dispatches, that the haste made and the risk incurred had been intentional—that those commanding the vessel had, under, perhaps, instructions from the owners of the line, endeavored to make a reputation for the vessel as a swift passenger boat.

At the beginning of the annual exodus to Europe, it may be well to call attention to the duty devolving upon every passenger selecting a steamship. Let him consider what lines are noted for affording the public the following advantages in the order given: 1st, safety; 2d, comfort; 3d, speed. Life and health are of too great importance to be risked for the sake of gaining a day or so in making a passage. If people will patronize only those lines noted for caution, and the care shown for the safety and comfort of passengers, there will be fewer disasters in transatlantic navigation.

ORGANIZE!

Is it not about time the Republicans of Centre county began to do, or to think something about the election next fall? We have got to do some hard work, and we cannot begin too soon. We have the votes in this State to re-elect Gov. Hartranft by as sweeping a majority as he had before. It only needs that we arouse and work in the dead earnest. We have lost much by apathy, and carrying on a campaign on the still hunt principle, as some term it. It is about time we tried something else. Our principles are right, and we are not afraid to have them shown up to the clear light of day. We should never be afraid to meet our adversaries in the field or on the forum. If we do our duty, God will take care of the right. There has not been so good an opportunity for years to redeem Centre county from the thraldom of one of the most infamous ring combinations that ever disgraced any county, as there will be this fall. The people are tired of these "set ups." Why, there are Democrats here, who can tell every man that will be put in nomination by that party this fall. Every office has been promised.

About a year previous to last fall election, we predicted that Jack Spangler would succeed Potter as district attorney. The idea, at that time, was laughed at, as too improbable to be true; yet our predictions were verified. We doubt not we could name to-day, at least half of the Democratic ticket for next fall. Are the people of Pennsvalley going longer to submit to be led around like so many cattle with rings in their noses? For years John Barnhart has been a standing candidate for treasurer. The leaders of that party have put him off with fair promises from time to time. He is again a candidate, but they have no idea of gratifying his ambition. But to let him down as easily as they can, as the Barnhart family is large, they appoint Smith to the office of commissioner's clerk. Whether John will submit to be snubbed in this way, remains to be seen. Probably he may, for the good of the glorious Democracy of old Centre, which is the same "yesterday, to-day and forever;" which has never changed a principle and never will; which has never favored temperance, and never will; which has never favored any progressive movement, and never will. For such glorious principles as these, John Barnhart, and many others, will forget self and work for this model party, which has never changed a principle since the foundation of the government. Noble, self-sacrificing men. These offices are only promised fifteen years ahead. Your time will come then, if before that time, your turn does not come to join the innumerable caravan, which sleep in the bosom of the earth.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—This popular business college has at present among its classes three representatives from this county: J. F. Twitmire, C. Zimmerman of Zion, and W. R. Mattern of Half Moon.

——The fifth annual report of the Philipsburg Building and Loan Association reports that the amount loaned for the last year is $15,400; total assets, $103,895.40; number of shares taken, 841; value of each share, $123.54; amount per share actually paid by share holders, $61.

STATE ITEMS.

—The chances are favorable for a fair fruit crop in Jefferson county.

—A man in Bloomsburg, has a powder horn which his great-grandfather took from the body of a dead Indian in 1753.

—Hunters after the musical batrachian are stirring up the swamp in Berks county. Frog hunting is a profitable business.

—Miss Annie Freeze won a gold watch at a spelling bee in Reading, Thursday night. She should freeze to that time-keeper.

—The Pottstown *Ledger* says this is the first season for many years that it has been unable to chronicle the receipt of rye heads.

—The *Eagle* has discovered in Reading a new rival to Tom Thumb. Name, Daniel B. Davis; age, 19 years; height, 48 inches; weight, 54 pounds.

—A man in Blacklick township, Cambria county, is said to be the father of 42 children: Now let the inveterate punsters play upon the word fortitude.

—Light diet. A Greenville man caught a twenty-two pound pike in a net, and was sent to jail for twenty-five days for doing it. These fish laws are perfectly awful.

—Judge Rockafeller has refused to dissolve an injunction restraining the purchasers of the Northumberland car works from removing that property from Northumberland to Milton.

—W. W. Wills of Porter township, Clarion county, had a considerable number of sheep killed by lightning, last week. They had taken refuge under a tree, when the bolt descended.

—James Young, a youth of Auburn, Schuylkill county, has made six models in wood of locomotive engines, complete in every part, the only tool employed being a rather indifferent pocket knife.

—Jacob Kulp is the oldest citizen of Pottstown, being in his eighty-fourth year. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. Early last winter he broke his thigh by a fall on the ice, and has been confined to his bed ever since.

—The Philadelphians have now found the identical compass and chain which were used in laying out their precise, chess-board-like city. The benevolent William Penn himself manipulated the articles, which have been placed on exhibition.

—No application for license to sell liquor in Venango county outside of Franklin and Oil City were entertained by the court. Judge Trunkey decided that when the petitions were filed the law repealing local option was not in existance, for which reason all applications from the local option portions of the county were refused.

—Judge Hall decided, at the recent adjourned court in Somerset, that lead pencil signatures were not legal, and that the Court hereafter would take no cognizance of petitions, bonds or other papers unless the signatures were made in ink. This decision will be of importance to many people, as in a majority of cases the petitions for road or bridge views are signed with a pencil.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

THE DYING WIFE.

Lines on the Death of Mrs. E. M. Wright, Dudley.

Lay the babe upon my bosom,
Let me feel her sweet warm breath;
For a strange chill o'er me passes,
And I know that 'tis death.
I would gaze upon the treasure,
Scarcely given ere I go:
Feel her rosy, dimpled fingers
Wander o'er my cheek of snow.

I'm passing through the waters,
But a blessed light appears,
Kneel beside me, *husband*, dearest,
Let me kiss away thy tears;
Wrestle with thy grief as Jacob
Strove from midnight until day.
It may leave an angel's blessing,
When it vanishes away.

Lay my babe upon my bosom,
'Tis not long she can be there.
Love my *first born*, Oh! my husband,
'Tis the pearl I love to wear;
Tell her sometimes of her *mother*,
You will call her by my name,
Shield her from the wind of sorrow,
If she err—O gently blame.

Lead her sometimes, where I'm sleeping,
I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets,
When my voice in blessing falls.
You will not forget me, darling,
When I'm sleeping 'neath the sod;
Love the babe upon my bosom
As I love thee, next to God.

TO THE HELIOTROPE.

PAEPHYROGENITA.

Born in the purple! Heliotrope!
Child of rapture and of woe!
Had I finer sense, I'd hope
To catch that word thou speakest low.
Didst spring first where some exile kingly
Gald to rest, in earth was laid?
Or when its shot fire lingeringly
Burnt up the heart of some Vestal maid?
Didst spring from that ashes? dream of passion!
Breath of love! sigh of despair!
Commingling in its strong fashion
In a floweret's bosom fair.

Thou, Aspasia mightst have wreathes
While she greeted Pericles.
(How those flowers of culture heathers
Glimmer down Time's galleries!)
*Thou, the aspic midst have hidden
In the fatal basket brought,
Full of spicy fruit and blossom,
Unto Egypt's queen distrought.
What wild dreams of life and glory
Lost swept in with that perfume!
But the aspic hisses faintly
Coiling cold amid the bloom.

Fairest dame that ever waited
Might have placed thee in the hand
Of the truest knight e'er fated
Unto death on Paynim strand!
With sweet Dorothea's roses†
Truly, thou might'st have been borne
Down from gardens of the angels
To confound the Roman's scorn!
Flowers of thought and dreams all fervent
Ill dost thou become a zany:
False, or vain, or careless-hearted
Procul! este! o profani!

M. STACY WITHINGTON.

*The asp with which Cleopatra poisoned herself was brought to her concealed in a basket of fruit and flowers.

†St. Dorothea going to martyrdom was met by a Roman youth who implored her not to give her beauty to the dark grave She replied: "I am not going to the grave but to a happier world." Whereat the youth laughed very bitterly. She continued, "in proof, when I have reached that fair country, I will send you some roses such as grow there." But the youth believed not still. Next morning there came a tap at his chamber door. He opened it, there stood a beautiful child in white, shining raiment, who held out a basket and saying "Dorothea sends you these," vanished. The young man straightway opened the basket and there before his eyes glistened the red and white roses of Paradise.

Our Story Teller.

THE DESERTED WIVES.

BY MARIETTA HOLEY.

In the small village of Atholton, that nestled at the foot of a northern mountain, there were two men who had deserted their wives—John Ford and Newell Foster.

Sympathy without stint or measure, and a few dollars in money were given Mrs. Ford, but not a pitying glance was bent on Mrs. Foster. And yet I think her condition incomparably the worse of the two; for when John Ford deserted his wife he took his body along, while Foster left his at home for his wife to care for, to supply its needs, to be a constant anguish to her, reminding her every moment of the bright days before he had deserted her.

Some people have a wrong impression, I think, in regard to these things. They think it is necessary for a man to run away in order to desert his wife. I do not. Newell Foster had left his wife, almost as truly as if he had betaken himself to Australia, or Ethiopia, or where not; and she was as truly a forlorn, desolate, broken-hearted woman, as if she were outwardly, as she was in the sight of God, alone.

Mrs. Foster knew this. Ah, yes! Let her midnight tears bear witness to the truth.

John Ford and his wife had a terrible quarrel before he ran away; lawyers, and a few meddlesome neighbors helping the matter along. Mr. Foster and his wife had had no quarrel. No officious friend had told Mrs. Foster that they "would'l stand it so," and "to stand up for her rights," for Mrs. Foster never complained; and as for rights, I don't think Mrs. Foster thought she had any; at least she did not, after she had been married a few years.

What then had brought this state of things to pass with Mr. and Mrs. Foster? Well, I think Foster was disappointed in his wife. Her health was not good. She had been a very bright and blooming girl when he married her, but married life with Newell Foster for a husband, had very thoroughly weeded the roses out of her cheeks, and the brightness and elasticity out of her spirits. She was now a pale, spiritless household drudge, still worshipping the man who had taken her from her happy, girlhood home, and then deserted her. It was this love that still remained so warm and true in her heart that made the very sting of her grief. If she could have been so indignant with him that she could have resented in spirit the constant slights he put upon her, the daily humiliation of his indifference, the harsh words and looks, the hardships of labor and endurance, she could have borne it better. But she loved him, and love always makes a woman a slave. A slavery sweeter than freedom, as many a happy heart will testify, when the love is mutual, and tender and generous. But in the case of Mrs. Foster, it was a failure so far as happiness was concerned.

Mrs. Ford's husband had left her with six little children, needy and destitute. There were plenty among those who had known her in more prosperous days to recommend the Orpham Asylum or the Poor House. But there was one pale woman, who opened her arms, longing to clasp the weakest and youngest, and most helpless, of them. Foster did not object when his wife proposed to adopt little Winnie Ford for their own child. Of course, his wife would take the care of it. He would have a separate room during its babyhood; he couldn't be disturbed. But the child was sweet and wonderfully bright-looking. She might grow up to be an honor to him, and he would never have any children of his own.

So little Winnie Ford Foster came to live with them, and the mother-love, that had never been satisfied, found expression. No mother could be tenderer in care and watching to her own child, than was Mrs. Foster to the little one Providence had thus given to her arms. It was, perhaps, two years after this, for Winnie was a most beautiful and engaging child, just running around and beginning to say a few words, when Mr. Foster resolved to emigrate to California. He thought he could do better there. Of course his wife made no objections to anything he proposed; if she had, it would not have changed matters at all. So one September day they set out, poor Mrs. Ford, who was having a hard time to keep her children's bodies and souls together, dropping many tears on Winnie's little fair face.

Arrived at their destination, Mr. Foster did do well; he made more money in a year and a half, than he had ever made in his life before. And, of course, he was not satisfied, and wanted to make more, so he bought a claim, hired a gang of miners, and proceeded to the distant canyon where his claim was situated.

Mrs. Foster was beginning to like the mild climate of San Francisco. She had formed some pleasant aquaintances among certain people, who like them had emigrated hither, and her comparative freedom from labor had given back to her a portion of her lost health. She dreaded inexpressibly the new wild home amongst the mountains; the lonely life, with only rough miners for associates; and the hard labor that must be her portion. Mr. Foster was abundantly able to hire servants to do the cooking for his men, but I don't think the idea that he could do so had ever entered his brain. He was so accustomed to the services of his legally hand-maiden, that, to do the man justice, I certainly do not think the thought occurred to him that he could employ another to relieve her.

Early in May they were established in their new home, Mr. Foster's healthy, handsome countenance beaming with content, as he overlooked the labor of his men, for his venture was proving more successful than he had dared to hope for. Mrs. Foster's face looked more faded and worn than ever, for she had no gratified ambition to inspirit her. Greater wealth would not effect any favorable change in her circumstances, judging from the past. And poor, patient, weary eyes, looking into frying-pan and gridiron, and sultry oven interiors, they had no time to look away from the poverty of her surroundings indoors, to the glory of the mountains, the glory of the forests, the glory of the waters; for it was on the bank of a rushing torrent that their shanty was situated.

The rough board walls of her cabin kept the glory and the sunshine from the tired eyes, as palace walls have sometimes done when sick hearts have languished within them.

But little Winnie was happy. Her child eyes, so new to all the world, found unending delight in all the wonderful, beautiful things about her. She was the one ray of sunshine in Mrs. Foster's toilsome, lonely life. Mr. Foster was proud of his "little daughter," as he called her, and thought of her. Her exceeding beauty and intelligence gratified his ambition, and gave him hopes of a brilliant future for her. And, to do him justice, he was a great lover of children, and the disappointment of not having any of his own, had been very hard for him to bear. They all loved her, and, in fact, it would be very difficult to help loving Winnie Foster. Her face was sweet as an apple-blossom; just such a healthy, cheerful beauty, too; none of your delicate, wax-like, hot-house blossoming in her round little face. Her hair hung around her brow and cheeks, like wavy masses of spun gold; and her eyes were like the blue gentians on the dear northern hill-sides that Mrs. Foster remembered so well.

All day long, that little golden head could be seen flitting about the cabin. The miners grew to love it, hold it in a tender, sacred reverence, as they did the memories of their own little ones far away. But, above all, there was one man amongst them, whose love for her knew no bounds. This was a man with wild, uncouth locks, and face nearly covered with a beard of patriarchal growth; his face was rendered more forbidding, too, by a long scar, newly healed, that cut across the forehead and one cheek.

This man, who had been hired by Mr. Foster after they had nearly reached their destination, was a stranger to all; but Mr. and Mrs. Foster were often puzzled by a curious resemblance in the dark eyes, to some one they had once seen. He was faithful to his work, and to his employer's interests; but he was not a favorite with the men. He was too reticent—surly, they called it; and as he seemed to wish to have nothing to do with them, they looked upon him with consequent distrust and dislike.

But Winnie loved him. His rough, scarred face was beautiful to her, for it always wore a smile for her. He was never too tired to tell her the long stories she demanded of him.

He gloried in the joyful ignominy of being her horse, her dog, her elephant, or whatever other animal her capricious fancy might dictate. She rode in triumphant security on his shoulder, queenly mistress of those refractory animals, her small, white hands clasped about his neck. To thus bear her up the hill to the cabin, prancing heavily if he were a horse, or with long, unwieldy strides, if he were her camel, was to Jack Wilder sufficient reward for the labors of the day.

It was one lovely morning in August, that she appeared at his side, as he was rocking his rough cradle, seeking for golden reward.

"Dake, what o'o doonin' ?"

He left off his work at once, to tell her what he was doing; told her with a kiss on the little, fresh, eager face. He was glad to think of this afterward; glad to think that he stopped his work for a moment, wiped his hands on his coarse miner garb, and lifted her up in his brawny arms for one of the flying leaps through the air, that she relished so well. He was obliged to go up the hill, then, to the cabin, and she at once proposed that he should go as "her el'fant." He consented, with great readiness and delight, and placing her on his shoulder he pranced solemnly up the hill, like a good-humored elephant bearing a fairy princess, went in his best "el'fant" tread slower and more majestic than his gait when he was a horse.

At the cabin door he set her down with another kiss, and she looked up in his face with her trusting, child-eyes, and patted his rough cheeks tenderly, and said:

"I love you, Dake; you're dood; you are my dood old Dake."

In a few minutes she was at her mother's side.

"What o'o doonin', mamma?"

This was a great habit of the little maiden, asking every one what they were doing. Everything was strange to her; she had so many things to learn; people were doing such strange things all the time. Everything was new to her; she must be constantly asking in order to find out things.

"What am I doing? I am working my life away; I am killing myself."

And poor, despairing, hard-worked Mrs. Foster dropped her rolling-pin in the bread-tray, and sank down in a chair.

Mrs. Foster was not pale this morning; her cheeks were flushed with a deep red hue, and her eyes shone with a strange, unnatural brilliancy. She had a terrible headache, was nervous, so she thought; all the morning her life, so tiresome, so bare, had been confronting her. Her husband had been unusually cold and stern, too. Winnie looked up into her mother's despairing, passion-worked face, with innocent, frightened eyes, and pretty soon her pretty lips began to quiver. Seeing this, Mrs. Foster caught her to her breast.

"Oh, my darling, if it were not for you I would wish to die? Nobody loves me but you. Nobody would care if I did die. But you would miss me, wouldn't you, my precious?"

"Papa would cry, too," said little Winnie, with an effort at childish comfort.

"No, papa wouldn't care. Papa don't love me," cried the poor woman, bursting into tears, for she was unstrung by the near approach of the terrible sickness of which she was as yet unaware.

"Winnie loves Mamma. Winnie will be dood dirl all day, two—four—nine days."

Had her scant knowledge of arithmetic enabled her promise to extend to a longer date, it would most assuredly have done so, so wrung and troubled was her childish heart at the unusual spectacle of her mother's tears.

Seeing the trouble on the baby face, and the grieved quiver in the childish voice, Mrs. Foster made a great effort to calm herself. And soon the little cabin was as quiet, to outward appearance, as if no gust of stormy passion had so lately swept through it.

Mrs. Foster braced her fainting form to go on with her preparation for dinner; and Winnie, soon as light-hearted as before, flitted about as usual.

Mr. Foster was sitting on a bench, at some distance from the cabin, looking at some new specimens of ore one of his men had recently discovered. It was richer than had ever been taken before from his mines, and he was sitting, lost in golden visions, with his sombrero drawn down over his handsome, blonde face.

"What o'o doonin', papa?"

So absorbed was Mr. Foster in his golden dreamings, that as he was sorry to remember afterward, he did not respond to her childish question, till after it had been three or four times repeated, and then he bade her 'run away, he was busy.' But little Winnie had something upon her mind, and was not to be put away.

"Papa, mamma is killing herself!"

"What?" This drew his attention very thoroughly. "What is it you say, child?"

"Mamma is killing herself, and she said you wouldn't care! She said you didn't love her; and then mamma cried, she did. Don't you love her, papa? She's a dood mamma, I fink."

"What do you mean by her killing herself?"

And then Winnie went on, with great minuteness, to explain the rise and progress of the conversation.

"I said, 'Mamma, what o'o dooin'?' Mamma said, 'I killing myself, working.'"

"Oh," cried Mr. Foster, with a relieved look. It was only a womanish, nervous complaning, that was all. But little Winnie went on.

"That wasn't when she cried—when she said she killing herself. She said, you wouldn't care, she dead; then she cried, she did, awful hard, she cried; she said you didn't love her. Don't you love her, papa?"

And little Winnie, who was constantly asking questions of everybody, and would, if possible, never give up her pursuit of knowledge, upon any subject, in her eagerness to discover the truth of this most singular assertion of her mother's repeated the question, looking up into his face with innocent, wondering eyes.

"Don't you love her, papa, my dood mamma?"

"Love her? Of course. What a question! Run away, now; I am busy."

And he turned away once more to examine his golden treasure, and delight in it. But somehow, after the little form had flitted away, as he had bidden it, he couldn't help letting his mind wander from the golden treasure in his hands to the words of the golden-haired little preacher, who had so lately spoken to him. "Love his wife!" The words had come glibly enough to his lips, when he was speaking to little Winnie. Of course he loved her! What a question! Wasn't she his wife—his lawful wife? The idea of his love for her being called in question!—he a church member; he who read the Bible every Sabbath and who always kept his heart from wandering after strange idols. Love his wife! What an idea! But he couldn't quiet his conscience—his remorseful emotions, by thus braving it out. His conscience, that had been his servant, a careless servant, too, sleeping at its post, woke up now, and was his master; a more relentless and inexorable master, because it had so long slumbered, and was now arisen, a king indeed.

In what way had he shown his love for her for years past? Were frowns, and indifference, and cold, harsh words, the language of love? Was it in that way he had won her from all other suitors, in the long-forgotten spring time of their lives? That sweet, girl-wife, so fair, so dear, so blooming. "Her good mamma." Yes, she had been a good mother to the child, a good wife to him. Memories of her unselfish, patient devotion, her life given for him like a wave—a wave, that long held back by icy barriers, rushes on more overwhelmingly, relentlessly. There could not be a more complete abnegation of self, that had been here, all through their married life. Her life had been given for his sake on some battle-field. It was not an easy thing for him to stand thus, face to face, with conscience, with these remorseful memories, these new anguished thoughts of the patient love he had so long slighted. But he had made a home for her. So he said to himself; he had supported her, fed and clothed her. But this relentless conscience said to him, that he would have done all that for a servant, and never would have dared to treat a servant as he had her, knowing the servant would leave him if he did. This legally-bound, patient thrall, he knew could not leave him, bound as she had been by her pride—her love for him.

But he had worked hard himself for their united interests; had been successful; and was it not for her as much as himself? Was it? His conscience asked him now. Was it to gratify his ambitious desire to be a rich man, or was it to make his wife's life easier, happier, more perfect and complete, that he had striven? Many, many questions did his conscience put to him, questions which he tried to evade, but could not. But, above all, did his heart ache with the thought of the patient love, willing, year after year, for his comfort, yielding to his most unreasonable wishes, patient with his upbraidings, his coldness, his cruel work, and loving him—loving him through all.

The sun stole upward, and stood over his head, and slowly, silently, the shadow of the pine-tree crept toward the east. He did not notice that the dinner-horn, which always sounded punctually at noon, had not been heard; did not notice how far the shadow of the pine-tree over his head was reaching east-ward. He sat there, with his face in his hands, and his golden ore falling unnoticed in a glittering mass at his feet, till the loud sound of excited voices reached his ears, coming from the cabin. He rose and followed the voices. The rough miners made way for him to enter his own door. And there, by the half-prepared dinner-table fallen like a good soldier at her post, lay Mrs. Foster. An honorable soldier, worthy of a commander's stars and straps, in that wide band of household martyrs, who fell unknelled and undecorated by admiring nations; but who surely will not be forgotten by the great Chief Captain of the world, when He makes out his true roll of honor.

Dead! So they all called her. Dead! So the sorrow-sticken, conscience-smitten man, white to his lips, said, as he bent over her, calling her by the old, loving names, that surely, if her spirit were still outside the heavenly gate, would waken her to blissful consciousness. Dead! And he could never tell her his remorse—never, never beg upon his knees for her forgivenness.

But Mrs. Foster was not dead. Slowly did she come back out of the terrible fainting fit, that was like the twin sister of Death—come back out of the shadow of the valley. Awake to a stupor and delirium, that left her mercifully unconscious of another grief, that fell upon the sorely tried heart of her husband.

Winnie was gone!

It was some time before they thought of the child, so engrossed were they with the apparently dead woman. It was Jake Wilder who thought of her first. He was the first man to go, although they rushed out at once to search for her. Mr. Foster, although torn with anxiety about the child he loved so well, still stayed with his wife, of course. A man was despatched for the nearest doctor, twenty miles away. The rest all dispersed in different directions in search of Winnie.

At nightfall they came in despairing. went out again in the solemn darkness, their lanterns gleaming, like falling stars, through the forest-paths, and up the woody side of the canyon. But it was near midnight when they came upon the first trace of her, a scrap of her white dress torn off by a thorny bush. It was on the direct path that led to a precipitous bluff, hundreds of feet high, beneath which deep, muddy waters whirled and eddied. Arrived here, one man, held by another strong hand, peered over the dizzy verge, holding his lantern so he could look downward. It was no use, the man said, drawing back; no human power could reach her, if she had fallen down there. Even as the man said this, a child's cry was borne faintly upward from the depths below. They were brave men, bred to danger, and they would undoubtedly have faced death with coolness and bravery, but they trembled and turned pale before that first child-cry. Again, the man who had looked first, held by the same strong hand, peered downward over the straight rocky wall, and there he could just discover, far, far down, amidst a cluster of bushes and stunted trees that grow out of a cleft in the steep wall, a faint glimmer of white. In falling over the cliff, midway of death, these bushes had caught the child, and had saved her "No! human power could not save her," so the man said, shuddering as he looked downward. They only detained her for a moment at death's door.

At this moment Jake Walder came up from his search in another direction. "I will save her," he said, "or die with her." Life, to tell the truth, was not over sweet to Jake Wilder. A hundred times, during the past year, had despair urged him to end it, throw it down as a miserable failure. Now he would give it, give it for the sweet little Northern Blossom, the one being in the world, whose innocent little heart loved him, trusted him. In vain his rough mates endeavored to dissuade him from his suicidal purposes his vain attempt, for no one could save the child. No one, they declared; it was only throwing his life away, too.

He knew it would be impossible to reach the child by going downward—down that straight, steep, slippery wall. His only hope lay in reaching her from beneath, working his way out over the whirling, mad waters, and then toiling up the steep precipice, a little less steep here, upward, toiling upward, with that little white form for an inspiration. We read of men whose conversion to good is the work of many years, toiling in their upward path toward good, helped by the inspiration of a purer soul, who leads them gently upward by her nobler example. Learning, by the love and patience of a human soul, above them, yet still beating for them, something of the Divine Love and patience that shines downward upon the weakest, lowliest toiler, who looks upward through these earthly mists, seeking the heavenly light.

And we read also of those whose soul's charge is the work of a moment, wrought in some crisis, some great temptation resisted, some wonderful preservation, some despairing prayer that God has answered in the midst of deadly peril.

Who shall say that this rough miner's cry was not heard in Heaven! His frenzied appeal, that perhaps he did not call a prayer; the wild cry for Divine help, when his human strength was failing him? The wild promise that if God would permit him to save the child, he would be a different man, a better man? And so, in the night and the darkness, he worked on, struggling upward, despairing, yet fainting not, for love of the little, fair soul above him. Toiling slowly upward, through the solemn shadows, near to the more solemn mystery of death, upheld by the divine inspiration of love.

It was a miracle! That was what his wondering companions called it, as he sat at the foot of the precipice, with Winnie's little form pressed to his heart, and the morning light faintly dawning in the East, the fresh, pure light of another morning shining upon his uncovered brow, and his earnest eyes that were filled with a new purpose. They called it a miricle, and talked loudly about it. He said little. I have noticed that heroes are rarely garrulous concerning their heroic deeds. As soon as he could walk, he bore Winnie back to the camp, disdaining any help in carrying her. He said little, but his rough cheek, wet with tears, lay upon Winnie's little fair face, the face of the child who loved him, trusted him; and as he bore her onward, he murmured, often in her ear, "My child, my own child, my little Northern Blossom."

Did this love and trust that he read in the pure little face, looking up into his so confidingly, encourage him, reminding him of the greater love, the greater trust, that never tires, never wearies, that yearns over the weakest and lowliest wonderer longing to give him Divine welcome home?

Mrs. Foster lay for many weeks, with death upon one side of her, and her husband's devoted, untiring love and care upon the other, uncertain to whom would be given the victory. And, in those long, long hours of watching and waiting, he learned more of the heart-history of the patient, reticent woman, than he had ever known. Learned, through the wild delirium of the aching heart that had carried its burden so silently and patiently; learned of the passionate love, that like an eastern idolater, she had lavished upon her stone idol now. No. His heart was very human in its aching, its despair, its longing that she might live, so that he could redeem the past, could teach her what love was, what it was to be guarded and shielded by loving care; could teach her what it was to be treasured, beloved, precious to the heart, that had so long slighted her goodness, her long-suffering.

When the delirium of the fever left her, a pale shadow hovering upon the mysterious, intermediate realm between life and death, I think it was her husband's kisses upon her face, his loving words lavished so freely, that wrought the real miracle of restoration. Dr. Peachenbos thought it was his pills.

As for the man they called Jake Wilder, the change wrought in him, in that hour of peril and agony, was not evanescent. He said little, but his life spoke. A weary woman in Atholton read of that change, in burdens lifted from her by a stronger hand, in letters doing her a tardy justice, in repentance, in promises of future well-doing. And so John Ford returned to his wife.

Newell Foster sold his claim with large profits and built a splended mansion in his native village of Atholton, in which his wife and beautiful daughter dwelt like princesses. It was an elegant place, furnished as was no other house in the place. Well-trained servants relieved Mrs. Foster of all the drudgery of domestic toil. And people thought, as they looked in Mrs. Foster' happy, rosy face, that the content and happiness that was to be so plainly read there, was caused by the beauty of her surroundings, and the ease of her life. But she knew, in her heart, that the secret of her joy was not in these, although they were very pleasant; but in this, that her husband, who had deserted her, had returned to her.

In an humble home, John Ford and his wife were practicing the old lesson they had scorned to learn once, to bear and forbear. Mr. Foster helped John Ford to a business that enabled him to support his family in comfort. And so John Ford returned to his wife, and was forgiven. And the Weekly "Enlightener" made a good thing out of it, in the way of an editorial, warmly commending the repentance and the forgiveness, in words nearly all of which were from three to four syllables in length. And Newell Foster returned to his wife also; and since God and his angels made note of it, I think it is of comparatively little moment, that the editor of the Weekly "Enlightener" did not record the fact in its columns.—*Peterson's.*

Ticonderoga.

On the 27th of April the capture of the fort was planned by several persons in Hartford, Conn., and Captain Noah Phelps, Captain Edward Mott, and others, with three hundred pounds from the Connecticut Treasury, started northward for men and supplies the next day. At Pittsfield, Mass., they were joined by Col. Easton and forty soldiers. At Bennington they found Colonel Ethan Allen and his GreenMountains Boys, and the command they devolved upon Allen, and Castleton, about twenty miles from Ticonderoga, was fixed as the rendezvous. On Sunday evening, the 7th of May, the whole party were at Castleton. On the 8th, Colonel Benedict Arnold arrived with a commission from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety authorizing him to enlist men to reduce the fort at Ticonderoga. He insisted on taking command of the expedition; but the men refused to serve under him, and Allen remained commander of the forces, mostly raised in the New Hampshire Grants. On the 9th the expedition moved to Shoreham, on the lake shore, and Allen, with eighty-three men, all his boats could carry, crossed the lake and landed near the fort the boats returning for the remainder of the forces under Captain Seth Warner. But day was breaking, and as Allen saw that there would be no hope of surprising the garrison if he waited for Capt. Warner, he drew up his men and addressed them: "Friends and fellow soldiers: We must this morning quit our pretensions to valor or possess ourselves of this fortress; and inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest men dare undertake. I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake it voluntarily, poise your firelocks." Every gun was poised. The men then advanced rapidly up the height on which the fort stood, captured the only two sentinels on duty, and entering the fort, formed in the parade and gave three huzzas. Allen, at the door of the commander's room, commanded the instant surrender of the fort. "By what authority?" asked the half-dressed Delaplace. "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," thundered Allen. Delaplace, being somewhat hastened, in his answer by the near vision of Allen's sword, gave up the fort, with fifty prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, also swivels, small arms, and stores in abundance. Thus in three weeks the bloody fight at Lexington, and on the road to Boston, had been followed by the bloodless victory at Ticonderoga; and the sunrise of that Spring morning saw the position which had cost England many millions of treasure surrendered without a blow in its defence.

GENERAL SPINNER ON WOMAN'S HONESTY.—General Spinner, in the course of a recent interview, said in answer to a question as to whether there had not been stealing in the Treasury. "Yes. Recently there has been money stolen in the National Bank Redemption Agency. When Graves (who is in charge) found out he had a thief with him he carefully investigated, and laid traps to catch him. He came to me one day and said that he had a clue. I said, 'Well, what is it?' He said that he suspected one or two women. I shook my head and said, 'You are wrong. A woman won't steal. Now, I know they won't. They have not got the nerve — The reason why I prefer women as counters is because they won't steal. If they do steal they won't take over one or two dollars because, as I said before, they haven't the nerve. If a woman steals any larger amount you can make up your mind she has a 'pal' outside who is a man.'"

PROMPT pay, with a certainty of it as soon as it is earned, prompts and stimulates good and faithful work; for men are not apt to ignore the advantages of such pay, and will not be likely to risk losing such a place. We think every farmer who has experimented in this direction will endorse this as a rule.

—While Prof. Patton, of Chicago, would require all officers of the Presbyterian Church to subscribe to the standards of the Church entire, hespeaks as follows concerning ordinary members:

"Now suppose a case. A lady comes to me and says: I would like to unite with your church, but have difficulty with some of the doctrines. I should say: Do you know that you are a sinner? Do you know that you have a Savior? Do you trust in the Lord Jesus Christ? And if she should say: Yes, I do; I should say: Do you wish to take your place with God's people and join them in commemorating our Lord's death? If she should say: I do, I should say: Come into the church. It may be you will get light on these other questions by and by. Any one whom I have reason to believe Christ would admit into Heaven I would admit to the Lord's table. And, therefore, I would admit to the communion table and recieve in to the church many whose theological views I could not approve and who could not subscribe to the Confession of Faith."

Detroit boys seem to advance in education, whether they attend school or not. A newsboy who couldn't change a ten-cent piece a year ago, was recently heard remarking:

'William Scott, if you ever corrugate your brow at me in that way again, I shall temporarily deposit my papers on the pavement, and cause the blood to coagulate under your left optic. Hear me, William?'

A boy about twelve years old knocked at the door of a house in Detroit and when the lady appeared he said:

'There'll be a boy around here pretty soon to clean your walk, but don't give him the job. His name's Jim, he's cross-eyed, and he blows up cats with powder snaps. I'll be here with my partner pretty soon. We go to Sunday School, never sass our mothers and we are going to give half the money to the grasshoppers.'

The job was saved for him.

A few days since one of our Attorneys called upon another member of the profession and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed drew himself up and said:

'I generally get paid for what I know.'

The questioner drew a half dollar fractional note from his pocket, handed it the other, and cooly remarked:

"Tell me all you know and give me the change."

There is a coldness between the parties now.

While a number of ladies were waiting at the depot yesterday, a young man entered, and after looking around, he walked up to a young lady, and said:

"Hello, Sue!"

"Sir!" she exclaimed, drawing back.

"Isn't your name Sue?" he inquired, taking a closer look.

"No sir!" she replied, flashing a look of scorn at him.

"Well, then, she didn't come in on this train," he continued. "She's got red hair and freckles on her nose, just like you, and I'd a sworn you was Sue!"

An Irishman went into a restaurant in Louisville, took a drink, came out. He stood a few minutes, when "things commenced working" He grabbed his stomach twisted his face out of shape, rushed back into the ginmill, and shouted to the bar-tender;

"Say, I axed ye for whiskey, an' ye gave me the wrong bottle; hand me a barrel o' water, until I pour it down an' drown the torch-light procession that's goin' through me this blissid mint. Och? murther, I'm on fire!" and they "put him out."

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SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

TEAS! TEAS!
ESTABLISHED 1840.
The old established and responsible house of the undersigned, offer in opposition to the humbug of "Tea Companies" and distributors of "chromos," a large and attractive assortment of Choice Teas, at a small advance above cost of importation, warranting their goods to give satisfaction.
PRICE LIST.
Oolong, Black—40, 50, 60, best 70 cents per pound.
Mixed, Green & Black—40, 50, 60, best 70 cents per pound.
Japan, Uncolored—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 per pound.
Imperial, Green—50, 60, 70, 80, $1.00, best $1.10 per pound.
Young Hyson, Green—50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00, best $1.05 per pound.
Gunpowder, Green—70, 80, 90 $1.00,, $1.10, choicest $1.15 per pound.
English Breakfast, Black—40, 50, 60, 80, 90, best $1.00 per pound.
N. B.—We have the celebrated "King Chop," Young Hyson and Imperial Green at $1.20 per pound. Also the "Tong-Lee" Chop, the choicest Oolong Tea imported, at $1.00 per pound.
☞ If one of our Agents should not call upon you, send for a pound sample of any kind you require. Enclose the money, and we will forward it to you, per return mail, without any extra charge.
JOSEPH STINER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TEAS,
178 & 180 Chambers Street, and 285 Washington Street. P. O. Box 4237. NEW YORK.
v7n1-4m.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!
CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,
Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody, and to
Guarantee Bargains,
in the line of clothing — such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,
MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from $6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " " $4 to $18 00
OVER COATS—every grade At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from $6 to $15 00
PANTS " " " $1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " " 50 cts to $6 00
and every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.
Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the
Dress Goods Department,
in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the
FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,
as well as
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
to-gether with a
FULL LINE OF CARPETS
of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit
THE TIMES
and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.
☞ Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.
vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,
SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,
GROCERS.
Next Door to the Post Office,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.
WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.
WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.
Breakfast Bacon,
Plain Meats,
Sugar Cured Shoulders,
Sugar Cured Ham,
Salt in Sacks and Barrels,
Floor Oil Cloth,
And Crockery Ware.
COME AND SEE OUR STORE.
4-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

Medical.

CALDWELL'S
WINE AND IRON BITTERS
These celebrated Bitters are pure, safe and reliable; composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs with Citrate of Iron and pure native wine, made from the native grapes of California, the ingredients are choice, strengthening, purifying and life-giving medicinal agents, forming the most pleasant and healthy stimulating tonic and strengthening Bitters for improving the appetite giving tone and vital energy to the blood and system. For medicinal purposes, for family use, travelers, voyagers, etc., they cannot be surpassed.
These bitters are in an eminent degree strengthening, purifying, diuretic stimulating and nourishing to the whole system, giving new life and activity to every organ and part alike, without that ever recurring reaction that follows the use of most all other tonics and stimulants in the market. For
DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL FORMS OF
INDIGESTION,
Sour Stomach,
RHEUMATISM,
SCROFULA,
AND ALL
Impurities of the Blood,
DROPSY,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL PROSTRATION,
AND NERVOUS HEADACHE
THEY HAVE NO RIVAL
AS A MORNING APPETIZER
No other Bitters in the universe can equal them. I lack space for detailing the availability of these Bitters, but will briefly state its general effects upon the human system, as follows:
It absolutely Purifies the Blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the Blood. It equalizes the circulation of the Blood. It regulates the supply and quality of the blood. It prepares the Blood to furnish a proper support to all the vital properties. It enriches the constituents of the Blood upon which the vital energy of the system is dependent. It intuses the proper degree of animal heat in the system. It purges from the system the morbid humors which retard its natural functions. It imparts vitality and elasticity to every organ of the body. It corrects all derangements, however trivial, which are the first origin of Disease. It promotes the operation of the digestive organs. It improves the appetite and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It acts as a mild and efficacious stomachic. It elevates the standard of all the vital forces. It strengthens the nervous fibres and diffuses a calm throughout the nervous system. It destroys all morbid conditions of the mind. It disperses dullness and languor. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It drives away those distressing symptoms which rob us of happiness. It revives the physical energies by infusing new life and power into the system. It fortifies the system against the dangers of malaria, fluctuations of the temperature changes in the climate, &c. In short, it prepares the system for the radical change to be wrought in its condition, and restores it to perfect health and natural vigor.

Caldwell's Cough Cure
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS,
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH,
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,
DIPTHERIA, ASTHMA, and
THROAT & LUNG DISEASES GENERALLY
If you purchase a bottle of your druggist use it all, and if you make up your mind that you have not received a benefit corresponding with the price paid, return the empty bottle and he will pay you back your money and charge it to me on his books. Thus neither he or yourself will lose in the operation, and I assure you that it contains nothing that can be injurious in any case.
You are not purchasing it of me, a stranger, but of your druggist—a gentleman whom you know and can trust. He will furnish you the medicine on the terms I have mentioned; an absolute guarantee—not that I will cure in every case, but that you will be satisfied in the use of the remedy.

CALDWELL'S
MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID
FOR
MAN AND BEAST.
For Internal and External use, the Magnetic Chloroloid is the most wonderful medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of
HEADACHE,
Rheumatism, Cholic, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Cramps, Griping, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Concussion, Burns
Cholera Morbus,
Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa, Frosted Limbs, Dysentery, Eiptheria, Sore Throat,
SUNSTROKE,
CHILBLAINS, CORNS,
And Pains of all Kinds!
FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL OF EACH BOTTLE.
W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
6-30-1y MEDINA, N. Y.

CALDWELL'S
LILY BALM
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE
COMPLEXION,
REMOVING
Freckles! Eruptions!
SUNBURN,
ROUGHNESS AND TAN!
If the face is disfigured with
Blotches, Pustules, Freckles,
TAN, SUNBURN, &c.
The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish and impart softness, transparancy, a roseate tinge and a pearl-like lustre to the complexion. It is utterly impossible to detect in the beauty it confers, the result of an artificial agent; the fresh and health-like tinge which it develops on the face, neck, hands and arms is unsurpassed by no other toilet article ever offered to the public.
FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL OF EACH BOTTLE.
W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
6-30-1y MEDINA, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 15th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia			12.55 p. m
"	"	" Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	9.15 p. m
"	"	arr. at Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
"	"	" Buffalo	9.00 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia			11.55 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.55 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
"	"	Renovo	11.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	8.05 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,			8.00 a. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	"	" Williamsport	6.20 p. m
"	"	arr. at Lock Haven	7.50 p. m
LOCK HAVEN Accom. leaves Harris'g			9.15 a m
"	"	" Wmsp't	2.05 p m
"	"	" leaves Lock Haven	3.10 p m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven			6.40 a m
"	"	" Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	12.10 a. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	4.15 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a. m
"	"	" Renovo	8.25 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven,	9.45 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't,	10.50 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	2.30 a. m
"	"	arr. at Phila	6.50 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Emporium			8.55 p. m
"	"	" Renover	10.40 p m
"	"	" Lock Haven	11.55 p m
"	"	" Williamsport	1.10 a m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	4.20 a m
"	"	" Philadelphia	8.05 a m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven			11 25 a m
"	"	" Williamsport	12.25 a m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	4.00 p m
"	"	" Philadelphia	7.30 p m

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Erie Mail and Elmira Mail make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 13
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	5 15
Flemington	3	10 00	5 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	5 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	5 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	5 45
Howard	15	10 38	6 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	6 09
Curtin	21	10 54	6 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	6 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	6 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	6 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	6 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	6 54
Unionville	29	11 45	7 04
Julian	34	11 57	7 15
Martha	38	12 08	7 26
Port Matilda	41	12 19	7 35
Hannah	45	12 28	7 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	7 58
Vail	52	12 48	8 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	8 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	8 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 26
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver " (Grand Piano)		1858
" Prize " Crystal Palace World Fair N Y		53
" Gold " American Inst., N Y		1848
" Prize " Maryland Inst., Baltimore		1849
" Silver " Franklin Inst., Phila.		1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS! SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.
LIVINGSTONE'S Popular Edition
Price $2.50 LAST JOURNAL!
The story of the last seven eventful years of the Great Traveler's life as told by himself, and of his sufferings and death as told by his men The book they want. F. C. BLISS & CO., Publishers, Newark, New Jersey. 13-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance $2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches,.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine,.....	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly,.....	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas,.....	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly,.....	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme,.....	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly.....	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal.....	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal.....	2.00	4.50
The Republic.....	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly.....	3.60	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine.....	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly.....	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,.....	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,.....	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,.....	2.00	3.50
Scientific American.....	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist.....	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times.....	2.00	3.65.

☞We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full value* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1875.

THE READING COAL COMPANY.

The Legislative investigation of the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., and of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, now taking place here, progresses slowly. The retail coal dealers of this city allege that they are being forced out of business by this Company's retailing coal to consumers. One of the largest retail dealers was before the committee, and his evidence is about a fair sample of all who are against the Reading Company. Mr. Fisher, the dealer in question, tesified that he was driven out of business because of the deficit in weight of each car-load of coal furnished him by the Reading Company. On cross examination he stated that to the best of his knowledge, the instances of short weight amounted to a dozen. When asked to detail those instances, the witness was able to testify to but one, which was that of the consignment to him of five car loads of coal, for a Mr. Strouse; that the weight fell short about three hundred pounds to a car that in this case he merely acted as the agent of Mr. Strouse's cellar, for which he was paid liberally for his services; that the coal was consigned to him by Foulke, Whitecar and Co. and not by the Reading Co.

The whole thing, on the part of the retail dealers, whose prices are $2 a ton higher than the Reading's prices, is so ridiculously contemptible that I really wonder why the time of legislative members is taken up with this matter. The expenses—no insignificant amount—will have to be met by the State and the earlier the farce is ended the better for the tax-paying community.

The retail dealers, in this instance tackled Mr. Gowan's Company without just cause; and now he has them on his hip, and I think he will give them the worst trouble they ever experienced when he is ready to let go of them.

A QUEER SCENE IN COURT.

The case of the Commonwealth against J. W. Gerdeman, the priest charged with the theft of a large amount of church funds, has been on trial for several days. On the sixth day of the trial, Judge Brigga came into court and said:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—I am the recipient of a communication, and I think I ought to impart it to you, as I expect you to do the same to me should you receive a similar document. It is your duty, in view of the high trust imposed upon you to let counsel upon either side know of anything that is said to you in reference to this case, either by word of mouth or by letter, and it is also your duty to inform me. The man who would indite the communication I have in my hand to a judge would not hesitate to send a similar one to a jury. In reading the note to you I will make no comments—I will treat it simply as a pice of waste paper, and throw it in the basket at my feet. By disclosing to you its contents, I feel that I will be encouraging you to do the same by me, should you receive any letters, I was apprehensive that ere this you had received similar communications:

His Honor then read the letter, which is as follows:

MAY, 1875.

To His Honor, Judge Briggs:

Sir:—You are sitting in judgment in the case of Gerdeman, the apostate, and you are yourself a Protestant, so you cannot be an impartial Judge. But understand that the writer and twenty-five others are watching you on the bench, and if you act in the matter unjustly your life is not safe. The scoundrel Gerdeman is guilty, and he must be convicted! So look to yourself! The jury had better look to themselves. Also your charge to the jury we will watch. God bless andthe Holy Virgin, protect all good citizens, and damn all heretics.

Mr. Mann said that nobody but a lunatic would write such a letter; he had himself received several similar letters, and even the day of his assassination had been fixed.

Judge Briggs—Perhaps some such letter may have been sent to the jury; if so, I would tell them to disregard such communications like I do.

Mr. Heverin—Letters of that description have come to me as thick as hail.

Judge Briggs—These letters are as frequent as the pattering of rain drops on the roof.

Mr. Mann is counsel for the church congregation, and Mr. Heverin for the accused.

PAUL PRY.

He was a famous gentleman in his day, was Paul Pry, but would you believe it that we have a half a dozen Paul Prys, right here, in Philadelphia. One is prying into the affairs of the Railroad Company, another in the House of Correction management, and now the Mayor of the City charges that some members of City Councils wanted $40,000 for passing an ordinance appropriating $950,000 for the East Park Reservoir, and a committee are trying to smoke out that impecunious councilman, with little prospect of success, however. With the managers of the House of Correction Paul has made it very hot for them, and it looks as if a half a dozen of the managers who have been selling the institution goods from their own stores, in the name of their office boys, would have to step down and out, if not into the penitentiary, for their naughty tricks.

DETECTIVE BROOKS.

James H. Brooks is a revenue detective, not favorably known among whiskey men. Brooks carries a bullet in his left lung, and any number of carbuncles spread promiscuously over his body, in memory of the illicit distiller's blackjack. Well, Brooks has taken Greeley's advice and has gone West, and I have just learned that he has seized over twenty-two million dollars worth of whiskey said to be made in violation of law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young man named Mordecai Moore, 27 years of age, came into the city about a week ago, from Montgomery County, to get funeral notices of his father's death and time of burial printed; he was run over by a passenger railway car and died in two days thereafter.

On Tuesday a benefit was given at the Academy of Music, to raise a fund for the education of the five orphan children of the late minstrel performer, Dan Bryant. The fact of Dan's widow having paid a priest $500 for a grand requiem mass for Bryant's soul, had a discouraging effect, as many of our people thought the five orphans stood more in need of that sum than the priest, or Dan's soul. J. W. F.

——The dupe of the Lytle-Chambers letters publishes a communication in last week's "Watchman," which we give below, in which he attempts to tell his readers how he tried to straddle the local option law, and replied to some imaginary publication which somebody told him had appeared in a Philadelphia paper. We consider this latter part of his story one of the best sells of the season, gotten up by some wag, no doubt, to show what a soft headed piece of humanity the Democracy had chosen to represent them at Harrisburg. The idea that a respectable Philadelphia journal would condescend to notice a chap like him is too ridiculous to talk about. We do not think much comment is needed, the article speaks for itself. We hope our readers will peruse carefully the very childish effort of Meek's man to set himself right before the people by placing himself on record so that he can say to the temperance men I voted for temperance, and to the whisky men, I voted for license.

MILLHEIM, May 11, 1875.

MR. P. GRAY MEEK—*Dear Sir:*—I notice in last week's *Republican* and from reports that come to me from other sources, of articles that have appeared in the Philadelphia *Press Inquirer* and New York *Times*, (I have not seen the articles myself,) that I am receiving, at least, my full share of publicity if not more, for my vote on the repeal of local option. I know nothing of the character of the articles that have appeared in the city papers I have mentioned. All I know came from a party who had not seen the articles himself but had been informed that I had been pretty roughly handled by the same. As to the contents of the Bellefonte letter to the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* in last week's *Republican*, in reference to myself, I will simply say that the writer thereof either wilfully and knowingly falsifies, or is entirely ignorant of what he writes. In either case, he has my sympathy. From the manner in which the communication is written, I do not attribute it to ignorance, but call it deliberate misrepresentation. I voted twice on the repeal of local option. The first time was on the second reading of the bill, and voted "no," as stated correctly by the "misrepresenter." The second time was on the final passage of the bill, and I must stand or fall by the records. The "yeas" and "nays" are called on all bills on final passage and every member voting is recorded as he votes. There is no dodging on final passage of bills unless you dodge the vote entirely.

Now, if all that brilliant future, so beautifully and eulogistically portrayed by the Bellefonte letter writter, stood awaiting me for the performance of duty, in opposition to such powerful influences as were brought to bear against me by the leaders of the party, (as he would have the people believe,) am I not all right nevertheless, to be an active participator in it. Have I not done exactly what he would have me do? Have I not voted as he thinks I should have voted? The records says so, the writer andthe *Republican* to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have no favors to ask, either of this brilliant diffuser of gratuitous errors to a wondering public, or of the medium through which his enunciations are made known. I have no fears that either of them will set the world on fire; if they do, they must get their fire from the same source they get their ideas, *the father of lies*, for falsehood and misrepresentation seem to be the entire stock from which they draw.

All I want is to be set right before the people. If I am to be dragged before the public I want the public to know what I said in a pubic capacity. I want my acts set before the people conectly. I voted upon all questions conscientiously with the view of doing the best for my constituency, and the community at large. If my health and strength are spared me, I shall do in the future as I have in the past, discharge my duties fearlessly, utterly regardless of what the *Republican*, the *Gazette and Bulletin* and its luminous correspondent may say to the contrary.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
W. K. ALEXANDER.

THE REFORMED BEE.—This was the last of the season and considered by many the best. It came off in the Court House, Saturday evening. Judge Orvis was president, R. M. Magee and John Hoffer vice-presidents, and E. T. Tuten and P. Gray Meek secretaries. D. H. Hastings gave out the words. Dr. T. R. Hayes and D. F. Fortney, Esq., were the captains. The words missed were as follows:

Miss Ida King—Buttahon.
Miss Sarah Caldwell—Consolitary.
H. Y. Stitzer—Copyer.
Miss Kittie Morgan—Ostensable.
James Ryman—Hypocacy.
George Harbaugh—parylysis.
Sheriff Wooding—Neumonia.
Miss Ida Williams—Adaobe.
John Ardell—Mignonett.
Miss Ella Rhone—Cincedoshe.
Jack L. Spangler—Poletechnic.
D. F. Fortney—Censor.
J. W. Gephart—Pomace.
Miss Lizzie Forster—Medallon.
Harry Linn—Sinkture.
Miss Rosa Sternberg—Nemonickr.
Proth'y Williams—Bananna.
Col. Shortlidge—Omhitlent.
Rev. Crittenden—Changable.
Orlando Curtin—Sumack.
A. O. Furst—Cassimer.
Mary Bradley—Calonade.
Mary Schrom—Alspice.
Dr. T. R. Hayes—Metemsycosie.
Miss Maggie Shaffer—Pircisations.
Miss Cella Sternberg—Irresistable.
Mrs. Dr. Hays—Strichnine.

The first prize, large volume, entitled "Female Prose writers" was awarded to Mrs. Hayes. Second prize, handsome glass inkstand, to Miss Miss Celia Sternberg. Third prize, autograph Album, to Miss Maggie Shaffer,

——There will be a meeting of the Murdoch Literary Society, at their hall, on Monday evening, May 24, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of the members is desired, as important business will be transacted. By order of the President. W. B. RANKIN.

N. S. BAILEY, Sec'y.

The Drunkard.

Of all castes and classes of mankind there are none so much in need of sympathy or kindness, as that class known by the title of "drunkard." Yet there is no class so held in utter contempt, so scoffed at and derided as just the drunkard. The one who hands them the deadly draught that is so ruinous to their prospects, can move in "upper ten" society and is generally respected. But before the "Judge" of the earth which will receive the greater condemnation? After the drunkard has been dragged down from his position in life, and robbed of their honor and self-respect, their seeming friends (who have placed the cup to their lips and bade them drink and be merry,) desert them, leaving them to the mercy of a depraved appetite with the hand of *rum* upon them. The kinds of sympathy a drunkard needs, is that which will take a fallen brother by the hand and raise him up, helping him to overcome the craving for stimulants, and to break loose from the demon of strong drink that has chained us so securely. There have been men reclaimed from the effects of intemperance and restored to their position in life, simply by having kindness shown them, by having been guarded and kept out of the way of temptation until the appetite has been in a measure overcome. I do not think there is one bowing to king Alcohol's sceptre now, that intended to wreck soul and body, or in other words to become drunkards, when they first took a sip of wine. But they are doing it as certainly as if they had so proposed. On they go, generally blind to their own best interests, and if once awakened to a sense of what their real condition is, they cry "alas it is too late for me, we cannot break the spell that is upon us, we cannot quit the bowl." And so these loyal subjects will soon be wringing out and drinking the dregs reserved for them. Eternal, *eternal* misery. Under the title of drunkard we may as well include the tippler, the moderate drinker and the lover of wine. The tippler is what you may call a genteel devotee of king Alcohol. He only takes enough of the beverage at a time to make him witty and active for the time being, and when its effects begin to wear away, must have another dram to keep his spirits up. The moderate drinker is the man who must have his dram at stated times, taking just so much at a time until, as the appetite gains in power they are obliged to double their dose. The lover of wine is one who has no idea of becoming a drunkard. No, indeed. They even start back with horror at the assumption, and yet in blindness they are trusting in their own strength for escape. They take a glass of wine now and then, meanwhile saying it is used only as a tonic to invigorate the system, and perhaps sometimes to relieve a headache, &c. But wherein lies the philosophy of all this? The draught which at first was not relished, is now swallowed eagerly down and the appetite is not satisfied with what was at first more than sufficient. And yet, can mortal man, (seeing the influence the habit is gaining) say with any degree of assurance, I will not fall under the influence of intoxicating drinks? It would not be out of place to mention a few of the consequences attending the drunkard, even in this life. What has been the cause of more strife and confusion than men whose reason has been dethroned by strong drink? Who is it that has generally a scratched face, blackenedeye and bloody nose? Is it not the drunkard? Certainly the brain must be considerably muddled when a man finds delight in belaboring his fellows without a cause. Men that are the kindest in their sober hours are almost ready to kill their dearest friends when under the influence of liquor. It is a little singular and yet it is easily accounted for the fact that when a men begins to love the wine cup, his taste for purer enjoyments and intellectual pursuits leaves him in a manner, and he is found neglecting, one by one, all the duties of life. His business is neglected, and, if he be a farmer, I can imagine the words "Rum and Ruin" stamped with terrible meaning on his stock, his building and all. The crime of getting drunk (because I am told it is a crime) never goes by itself. It invariable leads the way to greater crime and too often to the gallows. But who can describe the anguish of the *drunkard's wife*, when he to whom she is bound for life is seen walking the broad way to destruction? The remorse and gnawings of conscience which the drunkard experiences only leads him to drown all serious reflections in the destroyer's bowl, evidently striving to blot out all remembrance of the past and instead of turning over a new leaf, they make a darker blot on the page of their life history. When a drunkard attempts to reform, he is made to feel if never before his utter weakness, and, in all probability, if the incentive which lures him on be not a powerful one, it is more than likely he will grow discouraged and fall back again. O what a warning an intoxicated person is to the rising generation and yet how lightly heeded. To be on the safe side of drunkenness is to not touch, taste or handle the accursed stuff they call liquor, in any form.

A. C. GOBBLE,
Snydertown, Pa.

——The friends of temperance held an interesting meeting in the Lutheran Church, at Pleasant Gap, on the evening of the 15th inst. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Galbraith, pastor of the Methodist church at the above named place, who nominated Henry Eckenroth, Esq., president, and Clement Dale was nominated secretary. Rev. Lilly opened the exercises with prayer, after which the same gentleman proceeded, in an entertaining manner, to explain the object of the present temperance movement; the necessity of immediate, earnest work on the part of those interested in the welfare of their friends and neighbors, and the manner in which this subject should be treated in order to make the movement a complete success. Mr. Lilly was listened to with marked attention throughout his entire address, while he placed before the audience the evils of intemperance which ruins many a young man.

Mr. Lose was then called for, who responded with a very appropriate speech. He made an earnest appeal to those who have been in the habit of indulging in intoxicating beverages, to immediately reform, and those who are starting in life, let them form a resolution never to touch that which will drag them down to a "drunkard's grave."

Rev. Galbraith was the third and last speaker. Although it was getting late and the subject had been pretty thoroughly discussed by the preceding speakers, yet this gentleman, in an earnest, forcible manner, succeeded in arousing a warm feeling in favor of a temperance reform. While the speakers occupied the floor, there was not the least restlessness manifested on the part of any who might have had a desire to go home on account of the lateness of the hour.

The addresses were all listened to with close attention, and the interest which was manifested by the large number of citizens present, convinced us that this place will not be behind in the temperance cause. The audience was dismissed to meet again at the call of the president.

CLEMENT DALE,
Secretary.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Vice President Wilson left Little Rock, Arkansas, yesterday for St. Louis.

The Czar, Gortschakoff and Bismarck had a long secret consultation last Monday.

A fire in Boystertown, Pennsylvania, caused damage to the extent of $10,000.

The fiftieth annual meeting the American Tract Society was held in New York.

The fourth annual meeting of the Underwriters' Association of the South commenced in Savannah, last Monday.

The General Society of the Cincinnati convened in triennial session in New York, Hon. Hamilton Fish presiding.

It is stated that the Wilmington and Reading Railroad is to be consolidated with the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Railroad.

It is believed in official circles at Washington that Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, stands a very slim chance of retaining his seat in the Senate.

The College of Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, has appointed a committee of Fraternization to the next general conference (1876) of the M. E. church, (North.)

The arrangements for the Grand Army reunion at Chicago are nearly completed. Representatives from every corps in the Union army are expected to be present.

The North German *Gazette*, semi-official, says that at no time since the late war have the relations of France and Germany been more friendly or more satisfactory than at the present.

The New York *Post* says it has received from an authoritative source a positive written denial that there is any ground whatever for the rumor of Secretary Fish's intended resignation.

The Italians who went to the Clearfield region were prevented from going to work by the striking miners, who attacked them most furiously. It is expected that the Governor will be appealed to for protection.

William S. King, Congressman from Minnesota, has been indicted for perjury in the Pacific Mail Steamship business.

The mayor and health officer of Key West officially state that the city is perfectly healthy, and that there is no yellow fever there.

The International Sunday School Convention convened in Baltimore, delegates being present from a large number of States.

PROMPT pay, with a certainty of it as soon as it is earned, prompts and stimulates good and faithful work; for men are not apt to ignore the advantages of such pay, and will not be likely to risk losing such a place. We think every farmer who has experimented in this direction will endorse this as a rule.

THE *Watchman* of last week, on the question of judicial salaries, makes a comparison between the salaries paid to Judges in 1854, and those paid to judges now, and endeavors to torture itself into the belief that judges are paid too much for their services. The editor of the *Watchman* does not believe any such stuff, and was it not for his antagonism to the associate law judge of our court, who refuses to bow to the *Watchman's* biddings, such questions would not receive any consideration at his hands. Everybody in this community knows, that when he was in office, he was a salary grabber, and made it convenient to realize all the perquisites within his grasp. If the *Watchman* was consistent on the question of public pay, why did it not make a showing of the price paid for county printing in 1854 and the price paid now. The contrast would be significant, and would serve to edify the tax payers of Centre county quite as much as the publication of judicial salaries, if not more so. We do not wish to be understood as favoring exhorbitantly high salaries, but we do like to see consistency in all things.

THANKS "FROM THE DEPTS OF THE HEART."

WELLINGTON, Lorian Co., O.,
Aug. 24, 1864.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR.—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases,—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swoolen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozed Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery, I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have a strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions in the Skin and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its best remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and irretractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To all, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nauses, or feverish skin to take, without delay, Schenck's Mendrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggist. 18-4t

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as consumption, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pains in the head, deficiency of prespiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeit. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per dollar. It never fails.

Veterinary Surgeons all over the country are recommending Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the following trouble in horses:—Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.

A friend of ours who is chief clerk in the Governmental Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole materia medica of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

With the June Number, Harper's Magazine Commences its Fifty-first Volume.

A more beautiful Number, or one distinguished by greater variety of interesting matter, has never been issued. It contains eighty superb engravings, eight out of the eighteen articles being illustrated.

The Number opens with an exceedingly interesting description of the Channel Islands, accompanied by nineteen magnificent illustrations.

As a fit sequel to the brilliant article in the brilliant article in the April Number on the Concord Fight, we have in this Number an article on Concord Books, and Authors, illustrated, with portraits of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, A. Bronson Alcott, Miss Louisa Alcott, Frank B. Sanborn, pictures of the Concord Library and exquisite views of Waldon Pond and on the Assabet.

The development of our mineral resources is very comprehensive treated by T. Sterry Hunt being the eight papers of the First Century Series.

A new serial tale—a domestic story of New England life—by Julian Hawthorne, is commenced in this Number; and Miss Thackeray's novel, "Miss Angel," is continued. Two short stories are contributed, "Paul Eveleth's Portrait," by Helen W. Pierson, and "Enfranchisement," by D. R. Castleton.

John Biglow commences a very notable series of Haytian Proverbs.

Readers interested in natural history will be delighted with Mary Treat's brief paper on the architectural habits of birds.

The Easy Chair discusses some questions of etiquette in public places; Addison and old-fashioned books; party nicknames, and the National Academy exhibition. The "Scientific Record" presents an admirable summary of recent scientific progress; and the other editorial departments are up to their usual standard of excellence.

Harper's Magazine contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any other monthly periodical: and its circulation exceeds that of all other magazines of its class in this country.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

The Republic Magazine for May opens with two valuable papers on the efforts of the Southern Democracy to destroy the present State Constitutions and substitute new ones, ignoring the reconstruction policy and the rights of the colored citizens. Arkansas has already changed its Constitution, and a similar work is now going on in Alabama, North Carolina and Texas. One of the articles in The Republic shows what is doing in North Carolina, to secure a remodeling of the State Constitution. It is written by ex-Senator Pool, and enters fully into the nature and objects of this anti-reconstruction movement. The other article is on "Changing the State Constitution in Texas," in which the Democratic Legislature and party of that State are now engaged.

These papers indicate a state of affairs of grave import, as they must result either in the abandonment of the reconstruction policy, or the Federal Government will be compelled to put those States under military rule. Those papers in "The Republic" should be read and circulated throughout the Union. This Movement cannot fail to lead to most serious results.

A New and Important Book.—The Political, Personal and Property Rights of a citizen of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them; by Theophilus Parsons, L L. D.

Jones Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

This work is the most important which has ever been issued from the pen of this distinguished author, both because it contains the result of his life long labor and study, and because it is written for the great mass of American citizens, giving clear, plain and authoritative information with regard to those rights and duties upon which their success and prosperity depend.

The work embraces a popular commentary on the constitution of the United States, section by section, explaining its principles, purposes and the rights and powers it confers, and also a full and complete compendium of the laws and rules which pertain to the management of porperty and the transaction of all kinds of business. The book is a marvel of completeness, and of its accuracy the name of the author is the best possible guaranty. His language is simple throughout, and the subjects treated are brought within the easy comprehension of those unlearned in the law.

We cannot too highly commend this volume to our readers. It is a book of which every intelligent man will feel the need as soon as he has examined it. The amount of blundering and litigation that would be avoided by a general knowledge of its contents cannot well be overestimated. It should be in the hands of every man who has any desire to understand his rights, or any care to conduct his business safely and without expensive legal helps. It will undoubtedly meet with a very large sale.

It will be sold only by subscription, and any one desiring an agency should apply to the publishers.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

GOLD 1.15

Money is in ample supply in New York at 2½@3½ per cent. on call, and prime commercial paper is bought after at 4@5 per cent. The Wall Street bankers clamor for hard money, while the rural districts, especially those of the West, cry for anything that will answer the purpose. The miners' strike still continues to attract notice. Manufacturing that depends on anthracite coal for fuel, of course is paralyzed, in consequence of the strike, which is now being extended into the bituminous coal fields, which had been partially substituted for anthracite, with a show of continuance. How this last move will terminate on the part of the strikers is not fully developed, but it is to be hoped that the strikers will not be allowed to interfere with those who desire to work. The lumber trade is flat, but many of the mills are running, the products are being filled for future demands.

It is said that our local money market is undergoing a revolution. That our banks are coming to an understanding that they will not pay interests on deposits. This is a move in the right direction, for the practice of borrowing money by the banks has caused a great burden upon borrowers who have been compelled to pay high rates of interest in consequence. Facts have come to our knowledge that debtors will loan money to banks on call for the sake of having the name of money lenders and let their creditors suffer. If this practice cannot be prohibited by law, it ought to be discountenanced by custom, and a lower rate of discount established for the benefit of those least able to pay it who have heretofore been the victims of exhorbitant rates of discount.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 19, 1875.

The farmers are now in the midst of corn planting, although the unusually cold weather hardly indicates that the growing season has not arrived yet.

WHEAT.—Owing to other engagements, farmers did not deliver much wheat within the last week. The market has been steady, but we note a decline of 3@4c per bushel at the sea board. The reports about the coming crop vary so much, that the eastern markets have become unsettled and the question of higher prices is uncertain. We learn that our town mills have some orders for flour, but we are not advised as to prices.

CORN, OATS AND RYE—Are nominal and we have nothing new to report.

HAY.—The scarcity of hay is unprecedented in Bellefonte. Prices are irregular, but choice hay will bring thirty dollars per ton. Farmers who do not read the REPUBLICAN are not posted and we heard of one at least who sold hay at twenty dollars per ton, who could have realized twenty-five dollars per ton, if he had been informed as to demand and supply.

BUTTER.—Fresh butter is in more liberal supply, which sells readily at thirty-five cents per pound, although "Goshen" from the state of New York, has been retailing at forty cents per pound. We understand that the farmers who do their trading in Bellefonte, would be glad if the borough authorities, could establish a "curb stone" market, which would enable them to retail their own produce. In our judgment this ought to be done. We would get better butter and it would be to the consumers advantage all around.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	65
Oats,	50
Clover seed, choice	8.00
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	25
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Sides	11
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	50 to 75
Grapes, per lb	40

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	14	24½
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	16¾	16⅞
" " " '64, " "	17⅛	18
" " " '65, " "	20¼	20⅜
" " " '65, J. and J	22	22⅛
" " " '67, " "	23⅛	23⅜
" " " '68, " "	23⅛	23⅜
" 10-40, coupon	17⅜	18
" Pacific 6's cy	24¼	24½
New 5's, Reg. 1881	16½	16⅝
" " c. 1881	16⅝	16¾
Gold	15	16¼
Silver	107¾	108
Pennsylvania	59¾	60⅛
Reading	53	53⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	20¾	20⅞
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	51
" Valley, Ex. Div	61¼	62
United R. R. of N. J	129½	130
Oil Creek	9½	10
Northern Central	49	50
Central Transportation	45½	46
Nesquehoning	56½	57
C. & A. Mortgage Co's '80	112	112½

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 1st, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$353,029 32
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		24,750 00
Due from approved reserve agts		27,389 02
" " other National Banks	3,721 54	
" " State Banks and Bankers	23,842 21	
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,815 56	
Current Expense & Taxes paid	4,217 97	
Premiums paid	34 92	
Checks and other Cash Items	8,869 40	
Bills of other National Banks	6,523 00	
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	883 57	
Legal Tender Notes	27,288 00	
Redemption fund with U S Treasurer		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00	
		$510,853 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Other undivided profits	12,229 80
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	89,444 54
Time Certificates of Deposit	241,552 38
Due to other National Banks	30,674 32
" State Banks and Bankers	1,952 47
	$610,853 51

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre SS: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day of March, 1875.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest;

E. C. HUMES, }
ADAM HOY, } DIRECTORS.
W. H. HUMES, }

20-3t

Agents Wanted to Sell

The Political, Personal, and Property

Rights OF A Citizen,

Of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them. By Theophilus Parsons, L L. D.

Containing a commentary on the Federal and State Constitutions, giving their history and origin, and a full explanation of their principles, purposes and provisions; the powers and duties of Public Officers; the rights of the people, and the obligations incurred in every relation of life; also, parliamentary rules for deliberative bodies, and full directions and legal forms for all business transactions, as making Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Notes, Drafts, Contracts, etc. A Law Library in a single volume. It meets the wants of all classes and sells to everybody.

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Phil. Pa., vol7no19-4t

For Sale or To Let.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 19-4w

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

Fire-arms.

GREAT REDUCTION!

Good Revolvers - $4.50

Single Shot Guns $3 to $12.00

Double Guns $8 to $150.00

Powder, Shot, Cartridges,

BREECH-LOADING & MUZZLE-LOADING

SHOT GUNS & RIFLES

at the lowest possible rates.

FIREARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

SHOP ON HIGH STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THEODORE DESCHNER.

7-3-1y

$ MUSIC GIVEN AWAY $

Every subscriber to CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR receives for nothing, one of these large, handsome, cloth-bound collections of beautiful music:

No. 1—Song Premium, (vocal music). No. 2—Piano Premium, (instrumental music). No. 3—Classic Premium, (difficult music).

SUPSCRIPTION PRICE OF VISITOR IS ONLY $1.50 A YEAR!

It gives every month, reading matter enough to fill a large book, and from 12 to 14 pages of new music, making at least

$15.00 WORTH OF MUSIC ALONE,

during the year.

☞ Send stamp for sample copy, with list of contents of Premium Book, &c., or better still, send $1.50, stating which Premium you prefer, and receive it by return mail, and the VISITOR for a whole year.

Agents wanted in this place.

Address, JOHN CHURCH & CO.,
19-3t Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHEREVER it has BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

has established itself a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

It is not a Physic, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and give strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Agents.

17-4w

PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.

JACOB RHONE,

PRINCIPAL.

The spring session commences Monday, April 26. Complete course of studies taught. Terms low. Good boarding at very low rates. Location healthy. This school affords an excellent opportunity to secure a good education without spending a fortune. For terms address

JACOB RHONE, A. M.
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

15-3m

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable farm containing 388 acres more or less in Worth twp., within two miles of the railroad station at Martha Furnace.

The farm is under good state of cultivation, over one hundred acres cleared the balance covered with a valuable growth of timber. It is also well watered. Will be sold together or in lots to suit purchaser.

Terms easy. Any person in quest of a good farm will do well to examine this before purchasing elsewhere.

9-tf MICHAEL BROWN.

A FORTUNE IN $1.

The Wyoming Monthly draws regularly on the last day of each month, and $200,000 in Cash Gifts are in full, and no deductions. Capital Gift.

$50,000; Second Gift, $25,000; Third, $20,000; Fourth, $10,000; Fifth, $8,000; Sixth, $5,000; besides 70 679 smaller gifts.

The Fifth Extraordinary will positively draw on July 28, 1875. Capital Gift, $100,000; Second, $50,000; Third, $25,000; Fourth, $20,000; 51,021 smaller gifts, the whole amounting to $350,000, which is paid to ticket holders at each drawing. This Institution is Chartered by the Legislature, and each drawing is supervised by the legal authorities. An official list of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted: Illustrated *Times* sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing. Address,

ALLEN & CO.,
79 Nassua St., New York.

Silver Mine.

A valuable mine for sale. Will pay 100 per cent. Investigation solicited. For information, address W. H. Moore, Georgetown, Colorado, or J. G. Cozzens, Newport, R. I. 19-4w

LIVINGSTONE'S LIFE & EXPLORATIONS

With his famous LAST JOURNALS, now ready! New and authentic life and thrilling adventures in Africa, of the great hero traveler and explorer. *Profusely Illustrated.* 500 **Agents Wanted** quickly. *Freight prepaid.* IT SELLS! Do you doubt? Then write for extra terms and we will *prove* it; or, if in haste to begin work, send $1 for complete outfit, to

LIVINGSTONE PUBLISHERS,
19-4w Cincinnati, Ohio.

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN **BLUE** BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists generally, and

JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO.,
19-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER! Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of

CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, *Paper Hangings.*

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

DADO'S HALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875,

at one o'clock, P. M., a tenement and tract of land situate in Harris township, Centre county, Pa, the property of John Mayes, deceased, bounded and described as follows: On the east and north by lands of Wm. McFarlane, on the west by lands of Wm. Thompson, on the south by land of Moses Thompson, containing nearly two acres. Thereon is a good frame house, stable, wagon-maker shop, lumber shed and other out buildings. A choice lot of fruit trees are on the premises. Running water within a few rods of the house, also a cistern at the door.

TERMS: One-half the purchase money within ten days, the balance in one year from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest.

GEORGE E. WASSON,
Executor of the Estate of John Mayes, dec'd
16-td

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Bids will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, May 22, 1875, 2 o'clock P. M., for the remodling of the M. E. Church at Pleasant Gap. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the M. E. Parsonage, Pleasant Gap.

J. G. LARRIMORE,
H. C. GALBRAITH,
M. P. WEAVER,
19-2t Building Committee.

A SUPPLEMENT—To the ordinance entitled an ordinance to compel the citizens of the Borough of Milesburg, on Pike and Market Streets, to grade, curb and pave the side walks on said streets, approved the tenth day of August, A. D. 1867.

SEC 1st—Be it ordained and enacted by the town council of the borough of Milesburg, in common council assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the provisions of the aforesaid ordinance, be and the same is hereby extended to all the streets in the borough of Milesburg that are now open or that may hereafter be opened for public travel.

Approved this third day of May, A. D. 1875.

J. MILES GREEN, Burgess.
DAN'L T. SHOPE
19-3t Secretary.

Kidney Complaint

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the cumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention to the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly,

JOSIAH H. SHARMAN.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq: Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excrutiating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine and if I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without. Respectfully,

J. M. GILE.

361 Third Street, South Boston.

NEARLY BLIND.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to benefit others, I will state:—

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last Summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidney, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial, I bought a bottle of VEGETINE, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still use Vegetine and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attributed the cure of the two diseases to Vegetine, and nothing else.

If I am ever effected with anything of the kind again I shall try Vegetine as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept thanks, and believe me to be, Very respectfully,

HUSTIN PARROTT.
No, 35 Gano St., Cincinnati, O.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetine excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE
is sold by all druggists.
17-4w

Miscellaneous.

AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1st.—That every person or persons who shall be found on any street or any public place within the bounds of said borough making noise and confusion or using obscene or profane language, or behaving in other disorderly manner or any wise disturbing the peace and good order of the borough, or whoever may be found lounging upon door steps, cellar doors or other private property without permission or against the wish of the owner thereof, or doing injury to public or private property; or lounging on street corners, around lamp posts or on the bridges of said borough during the night time, shall be liable to arrest by any police officer or high constable of said borough, and it shall be the duty of any police officer of high constable as aforesaid to arrest all persons so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace, of said borough, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars each, and costs of prosecution, at the discretion of the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace before whom the case shall have been tried, and in case any person or so sentenced shall refuse or omit to pay the fine imposed and costs, every such person shall be duly committed to the common jail of Centre county, for any length of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, at the discretion of the said Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace.

Ordained and enacted this 19th day of April, A. D., 1875.

Attest ROBERT VALENTINE,
J. H. RANKIN, President.
Sect.

Approved the 20th day of April A. D., 1875.

S. M. IRWIN, Chief Burgess.

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. E. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabnet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vol. 7 No. 9-9m.

PLASTER.

We are now prepared to deliver the

CELEBRATED CAYUGA PLASTER,

finely ground, in car loads of 24,000 pounds to 28,000 pounds, manifest weight to be paid for as follows;

Curtin Station	9,00	per	2,000 lbs.
Milesburg	9,00	per	2,000 lbs.
Bellefonte	9,00	"	" "
Unionville	9,25	"	" "
Julian	9,75	"	" "
Martha	9,75	"	" "
Port Matilda	10,00	"	" "
Hannan	10,00	"	" "
Bald Eagle	10,00	"	" "
Tyrone	10,00	"	" "
Snow Shoe	10,50	"	" "

Retail, at our yard in Bellefonte

9,50 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

Farmers will advance their interests by laying in their stock at once, or by informing us as to how much they will want, as it is hard to get as the season progresses toward corn planting.

We continue to buy

CORN AND POTATOES

at the highest market prices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.
18-4t

ESSEX.

PURE ESSEX PIGS,

Two or three, to lose wishing to improve their stock.
6-22-1y A. S. TIPTON,

Medicines, &c.

KEARNEY'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the only known remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

And a positive cure for
GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Irregular or painful Menses, Bearing Down, Chlorosis, Sterility and all complaints incident to females.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

For Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

cures Diseases arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, &c., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

Prof. Steele says: "One bottle of Kearney's Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

Permanently cures all affections of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swelling existing in Men, Women and Children, no matter what the age. Ask for Kearney's. Take no other.

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

DEPOT, 104 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis. Send stamp for pamphlet free.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
31-1y

Avoid Quacks & Imposters

NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE AND CONSULTATION.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables me to treat diseases with success. Cures guarranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage. Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
31-1y 194 Duane Street, New York,

$10 to $500. Invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book explaining everything, and copy of the Wall St. Review **SENT FREE,** JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New Yord. 17-5w

$20 DAILY TO AGENTS, 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5.00 Chromos, free. AM. M'F'G. CO., 300 Baoadway, New York.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first class makes, including WATERS, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, are the best made; The touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful pure and even.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; They defy competition. The CONCERTO STOP is a fine Imitation of the HUMAN VOICE.

AGENTS WANTED.

A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. 15-4w

GOITRE, OR THICK NECK positively cured. Contains no Iodine or Mercury and can be used with safety at all times. Will not irritate or stain the skin. Send for package. Price 50 cents. LICKS & CO., Louisville, Ohio. 15-4w

1,000 AGENTS Teachers, Students, men and woman, wanted to sell CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE U. S. Shows grand results of 100 YEARS PROGRESS. A whole LIBRARY. *Boston Globe.*—Not a luxury, but a necessity. *Inter-ocean.*—Best Selling Book Published. GOOD PAY. ☞ Want General agent in every city of 10,000. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4w

DUTCHESS NURSERIES

Established 1853.

Nursery and Greenhouse Stock, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Wholesale and Retail.

HIGHLAND HARDY RASPBERRY,

The Hardiest and Best Raspberry grown. (New) Seeds and Small Plants by Mail, postpaid. Send for Catalogues with Prices.

W. L. FERRIS, Jr., & CO.,
15 & 17 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
18-12t

ICE, ICE, ICE.

I take this method to inform the public that I will furnish Ice the following season at prices so low as to defy competition. To customers taking less than fifty pounds per day, per lb, and those taking fifty pounds or more per day for the full season ½ cent per pound will be given in every case.

These prices are as low as ice can possibly be furnished and I guarrantee to all my customers perfect satisfaction. J. E. HAUBENBERY.
14-tf

GALBRAITH & WHITE,

PLUMBERS,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

GALBRITH & WHITE,
Bellefonte, Pa.
17-1y

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 17-4w

ESTATE OF JOHN LONBERGER, Dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of George Lonberger, deceased, late of Milesburg Boro., Centre Co., Penn., have been granted to Michael P. Weaver, residing in Spring twp., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. M. P. WEAVER,
18-3t Administrator.

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. LADIES' COMBINATION NEEDLE-BOOK, with Chromos Send stamp. F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford Mass. 19-4w

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

Merits of Different Breeds of Poultry.

At the present time when the "hen fever" is just breaking out, and many are desirous of trying their hand at the business one often hears the question asked, "what breed of hens will give the most profit?" It seems to me that the situation, the accommodation and the care that can be given ought to decide this question. To help along the matter a brief sketch of the distinct claims and failings of the different varieties may be of interest and perhaps of value.

The Brahmas and Cochins are the largest; the cocks weighing from 15 to 17 lbs. They are good layers, contented, requiring only a low fence; are most profitable for market, but have too great a desire to set to make them as profitable for eggs as the Leghorns or the Spanish which are "non-sitters."

The Cocks of these breeds weigh from 7 to 8; the hens from 5 to 7 lbs. These varieties will doubtless give the largest number of eggs yearly; but they require a high fence and warmer quarters to protect their long, slim combs.

The Hamburgs and Dorkings are good layers, hardy, not as wild naturally as the Spanish; make good mothers and fine eating.

The cocks weigh from 6 to 8 lbs. the hens 4 to 7 lbs.

The Houdons and Polands are "non-sitters," considered very fine; eating, although "blue legged," as they term it. The objection some have to these is that they require protection from the wet weather.

Their weight is about the same as the Hamburgs.

The Plymouth Rocks are of good size, the cocks weighing from 9 to 11 lbs.; the hens from 7 to 8½ lbs.; very hardy; good layers, but cannot be classed among the non-sitters. They mature early, and are for table and eggs both. the most profitable of any variety.

Profit in poultry keeping cannot be realized unless the following rules are observed: 1st, A close attendance to cleanliness and warmth. 2d, Plenty of good feed, given regularly and with as much variety as possible. 3d, Fresh water daily, and oftener if possible.

Farm, Garden and Household.

FREQUENT SEEDING ADVISABLE.

Clover is at its best for pasture or hay the second year after seeding. If allowed to grow through that year, its roots extend as far as they ever will, and the ley is in the best condition for plowing. If kept longer the clover runs out, and its place is left vacant or filled by weeds and inferior grasses. If timothy is mixed with clover at seeding, it will partially occupy the ground as the clover retires, but never so fully as if the original seeding was timothy. In short, keeping a clover sod over the second or third year, at most, is generally bad policy, and should be discouraged. For one or two years land in clover increases in fertility; after that the advantage is less until another seeding is had.

The bad effects of continual plowing and cropping are generally understood. Soil plowed year after year becomes packed and hard unless more liberally manured than a majority of farmers can afford. Market gardeners partially avoid this evil by thorough drainage, heavy manuring and fall plowing; but even they find it advisable to seed with clover once in five or six years. The clover sod lightens and mellows soil as nothing else will, probably by the subsoiling which clover roots give the soil. If market gardeners had cheaper land they would manure more with clover than they do, and this is an advantage which most farmers do not sufficiently appreciate. If market gardeners could spare their ground long enough to grow clover, they could dispense with half the manure they now find it necessary to use.

A common plan in some sections is to crop year after year, until it will produce little or nothing, then give it a half seeding with clover and turn it out "to rest" for years, while some other field is subjected to the same process. This is double waste, for it loses most of the benefit of clovering. The only thing "saved" is clover seed, and the more saving a farmer is in that, the sooner his farm runs down. The better way is never to keep a field in cultivation more than two years, and never have it in grass longer than two years. There is increased fertility from plowing up a clover sod, and for one, or most two years, this will furnish food to perfect all ordinary farm crops, though pulverization of the soil makes its fertility available, and if seeded within one or two years to clover, there is an uninterrupted increase of fertility. All admit that a clover sod is an excellent fertilizer, and it is reasonable to believe, as experience has proved, that the more frequently a clover sod is created, the better it will be for the soil.

Fields increase in fertility very slowly in old pastures, and on old meadows not at all. Land is not "resting" merely because it is not plowed and cropped, for if not occupied with grass it is apt to be filled with weeds often more exhaustive than a crop of grain. A change of work is the best recreation for soil if not for men. After two years in grass the crop will begin to fail, and just then is the best time to plow. After two years' plowing the land will seed better than if left longer, and the clover will grow larger and make a stronger sod. Then if the manure made on the farm is mainly applied to the clover the farm will increase in fertility more rapidly than by any other method.

TO STOP BLEEDING.

It is said that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or seven days, if necessary.

MILKING.

A common sight on a good many farms—to see the owner going out to milk his cows in the mud and wet, without as much as a stick to rest himself upon during the process. He squats upon his toes and holds the pail between his knees, in the most uncomfortable way imaginable, and at the close of the operation is tired out and so stiffened in his lower extremities that he can hardly walk. Now if he had had a good broad stool to sit upon, he might have felt rested when he was through, instead of wearied.

Milking night and morning is no small thing to do on a farm where there are half a dozen cows, and therefore make it as easy as possible. Get a plank or a slab, and bore three holes in it and put in some legs, all of which can be done in an hour, and have something to sit upon. Make this a part of your work the next rainy day. Again, contrive to have a dry place in which to milk in wet weather. There is no use in sitting with filth over your shoes. If you have not a few planks to lay down you can take your wagon and haul two or three loads of dirt or gravel, to raise one corner of your yard, and if you always milk in this spot, and have your cows trained as they ought to be, they will come at your call. A few handfuls of salt will teach them to do so.

Mr. Lincoln Decides on Emancipation.

Before reading the proclamation the President again said he felt the great responsibility of the step he was taking, both to himself and the the country. It had oppressed him, and not till all other measures and expedients failed, had he come to the conclusion that this element, which was arbitrarily used against us, must be brought into the Union cause. Having reached that conclusion, his decision was fixed and unalterable. The act and all its responsibilities were his alone.

He had prepared the paper which he was again about to read without advice or assistance, had pondered over it for weeks, and been more confirmed in the rectitude of the measure as time passed on. There had been moments when he felt awed and overwhelmed by the gravity and magnitude of the subject and of what might follow, but his mind was now clear—he knew he was right.

Among other things, he said in subdued tone, he looked to a higher Power for aid and direction.

He had made a vow that if God gave us victory in the impending battle he would recieve it as an indication of the Divine Will that it was his duty to go forward with the work of emancipation. In a manner half apologetic, he said this might seem strange, but there were occasions when, uncertain how to proceed—when it was not clear to his mind what he should do—he had in this way submitted the disposal of a subject to a Higher Power, and abided by what seemed the Supreme Will.

Events at Sharpsburg had confirmed and strengthened his original purpose in regard to emancipation, and he had no hesitation in issuing this preliminary order; the States interested would decide for themselves as to its consummation.

This was not the only occasion when he manifsted the peculiar faith or trait here exhibited. It was doubtless to be attributed in a great measure to the absence of early religious culture—a want of educational advantages in his youthful, frontier life. In the wilderness of Indiana fifty years ago there were few churches and only an occasional wandering preacher furnished the sparce population with rude religious instruction. Although his early opportunities for religious improvement had been few, there was deep-seated within him a feeling of dependence and trust in that Supreme Intelligence which rules and governs all.

Some general conversation followed the reading of the document, when the President handed it to the Secratary of State, with directions to publish it forthwith.—"The History of Emancipation," by the Hon. Gideon Welles, in December *Galaxy*.

Varieties

—The last Primitive Methodist chronicles very extensive revivals pervading all classes of British society, and refers to a Catholic priest who entered a railway carriage where one of his flock was reading the little hymnbook. She looked up in amazement when she saw the priest looking at her. He said to her: "Don't be alarmed; I also have been to these meetings. I shall ever thank God for it." Then turning to the little hymn, "The Water of Life," etc., he said: "It was while they were singing that hymn that I felt relief I am now going to Manchester. to hear Mr. Moody again. But I shall never return a Roman Catholic Priest."

—The case in a nut-shell. A lady entered a street car in Richmond, Va., not long since. The only vacant seat was by a matronly-looking colored woman. The latter politely drew away her skirts and made as much room as possible. The true-born she-Southerner declined the seat with a scornful toss of the head and a tip up of the nose more than nature had given it. "Lor' bless ye, honey," said the colored woman, smilingly, "If ye owned me you'd sit in my lap."

—One illustration used by Mr. Moody to show that the law, after it has created the consciousness of sin cannot cleanse the sinner, is pronounced by a writer in the English Independent as very effective. He had promised his little boy a ride in a carriage, but the little fellow, after having been suitably dressed, had soiled his clothes frightfully. "When Mr. Moody arrived," says the narrator, "he found his son 'not fit to be seen' and although the little fellow clapped his hands with delight in expectation of his ride, his father said: 'Why, my boy I can't take you in that state you're so dirty.' "Oh, no, I'se not, father, I'se not. Mamma has washed me, and put on all my clean things, and you promised to take me!' Mr. Moody told us he just hitched up his horse, took the little boy into the house and held him up before a looking-glass That stopped his mouth and he didn't say he was clean any more. "But," said the speaker, "I'll tell you what I didn't do—I didn't take the looking-glass to wash his face with!"

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AGENTS WANTED.—We require a good, FAITHFUL AGENT in every town throughout the United States and Canada, who will earnestly engage in the business of procuring subscribers—not for a few days or a month only, but permanently—with a firm determination to canvass thoroughly and carefully the entire, field selected, improving every opportunity to realize all that can be made from the introduction of the Magazine.

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We continue to offer this celebrated Oil Chromo in connection with the ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, furnishing them to our subscribers upon the following very generous terms:

WITH MOUNTED CHROMO, $2.00. UNMOUNTED CHROMO, $1.50

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AGENTS WANTED.
At the rate this work is now selling it will attain a sale of
100,000 COPIES
before the canvass is complete. Presbyterian ministers without charge, or those in ill health who wish to regain it by open air exercise, students, laymen, and others who desire lucrative employment in a most respectable occupation, are solicited to apply for an agency to sell
"THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,"
a beautiful large octavo volume, illustrated with steel and wood engravings, which every Presbyterian family will want to possess. Applications for exclusive territory should be made at once.
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Address DEWITT C. LENT & CO., 446 Broome Street, New York. 7-2-6m

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THE PIONEER.

A handsome illustrated newspaper containing information for everybody. Tells how and where to secure a Home cheap. *Sent free to all parts of the world.*

It contains the *new Homestead* and *Timber Laws*, with other interesting matter found only in this paper.

Send for it at once!

It will only cost you a Postal Card.
New number April just out.
Address, O. F. DAVIS,
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MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.
INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

can be as safely relied upon as the prescription of the most skillful practitioner. Such a medicine is the celebrated

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and it they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guarranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

THE CHEROKEE INJECTION,

should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

CHEROKEE CURE

for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative,

OR INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.

NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative.

STAINLESS.—While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c., are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM

OR
WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectorial diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION.—The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

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STEPHEN FISK, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbucles had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. EDWARD FLEET, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. FASCHER, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors.

EGYPTIAN
Rat and Vermin Destroyer

FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyption Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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METROPOLITAN MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S
Pills and Ointment

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Limbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring-Worms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulmonary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Price, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

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JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
6-30-1y

THE VOICE OF MASONRY

AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, IS NOW IN ITS 13th YEAR. It contains a full account of all matters pertaining to craft, supplied by its large corps of able contributors, both at home and abroad, and is one of the best mediums of Masonic information. PRICE $2 PER YEAR, in advance, with Masonic Chromo, $2,50. Send 25 cents for sample copy

Address VOICE OF MASONARY,
No 183 West Monroe St Chicago Ill., and No. 8 College Place or P.O. Box 1789, New York City
6-30-1y

MEDICAL.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., [illegible], New York.

[redacted]

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.
6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY
LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

[redacted]

REMOVAL.

E. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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$5.000 GOLD For a case of Asthma, Cough or Cold that ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM will not cure. Large Bottles 35 cents. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4w

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ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
50 6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

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WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

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ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genetal system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,
47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 3385, N. York

FREE SAMPLES to agents. Ladies' Combination Needle Book, with Chromos. Send stamp. DEAN & Co., New Bedford, Mass. 44-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The shares were sold at the Building and Loan Association on Saturday evening, at an average premium of nineteen per cent.

——The glass works closed temporarily, but will reopen again as soon as the demand for glass lifts prices to a paying figure.

——The corner stone of the Reformed Church at Hublersburg will be laid Sunday, May 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public is cordially invited to attend.

——Three carloads of miners arrived in Houtzdale on Tuesday, prepared to work in the mines. They were immediately beseiged by the strikers, who induced them to leave the same afternoon.

——Arrangements are perfecting for the proper observance of Decoration day. Rev. G. W. Miller of the Methodist church has been selected to deliver the oration.

——Mr. Wm. V. Hughes, the well known contractor, has removed to his elegant new residence on Linn streert. The bloated bond holders are now his neighbors.

——Rev. Mr. Lilly of this place assisted at the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church at Centre Hall, last Sunday.

——General J. Irwin Gregg left on Monday last to return to his command at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He carries with him the best wishes of hosts of friends and admirers in this county.

——A lady in Norristown says she doesn't want any jewelry, hasn't any looking-glass in the house and wouldn't take a silk dress as a gift. Bellefonte has also a living curiosity, a cross-eyed cat.

——Prof W. A. Krise is about to open an academy at Centre Hall. The first term commences June 7th. Prof. Krise is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, and a teacher of experience.

——The papers haven't, one of them failed to remark that Victor Hugo says, "man was the conundrum of the eighteenth century; woman is the conundrum of the nineteenth." We can't guess her, but we'll never give her up—no, never.

——Xingo Parks was arrested at Sandy Ridge last week for alleged attempts to instigate riots among the miners. He was brought to Bellefonte and had a hearing and, in default of bail, was committed to jail, but was released on bail, the following morning.

——In this world of sin and suffering, nothing could thrill the soul with quicker emotion than the sight of a fleet of lady members of the society for the promotion of christian holiness, tacking against a lively Water street zephyr on their way to Barnum's show, Monday afternoon.

——Dr. Belford, whom those in need of dental work have missed for the past three weeks, is again in his office over Reynolds' bank, where he will remain until the first of June. As a finished workman Dr. B. has no superior in the State, and it would be well for those needing dental work of any kind to note the time he is in this place.

——This is the way it is down in Mississippi: A candidate informs his fellow citizens that, "at the earnest solicitation of my wife and daughters, I have consented to become a candidate for county treasurer."

Why would not the Mississippi method be a good one for Brown to adopt, it would sound so candid and honest?

LOST.—On the evening of the fire, a memorandum book, containing papers of no value except to the owner. There is a note, and bills and accounts against various parties. The book had a black cover and the name of James Zimmerman, on inside of cover. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the owner.

JAMES ZIMMERMAN,

19-2t Milesburg.

ECONOMY.—The school directors of this county, week before last, did a very wise and judicious thing in lowering the salary of the County Superintendent from $1,200 to $1,000 per year! It was so economical that it saved Centre County about *two dollars* of taxes every year. The Superintendent is paid by the State the same as the Governor, our judges or other officials are paid. Of course the taxes come off all the taxables in the State. Centre County has a valuation fixed at about the one hundredth part of the State valuation. She must pay, therefore, one per cent of the expenses of the State. The school director in cutting down the salary of Superintendents 200 dollars, therefore saved just two dollars from the annual tax of Centre County. If they had lowered the salary to six hundrd dollars, they would have saved, think of it, twelve dollars taxes that will now have to be paid annually by our population of forty thousand people. The school department fixed $1484 as the amount Centre is justly entitled to at a salary for her Superintendent, but of course our directors could not think of such extravagance. It would increase our annual taxes about *three* dollars. We'd soon be bankrupt at that rate. How pleased we were when a minister of the Gospel, who is a school director from ——township, arose and urged economy, urged that we must begin to economize at home—that extravagance was ruining the county, that even 1000 dollars was too much for a Superintendent. He evidently favored the scriptural plan of "giving as the Lord hath promised him, which in the matter of religious acumen, in his case, was decidedly in homeopathic quantities. The idea of a christian teacher thus trying to cripple the school system, by a sickly feint at economy, is decidedly nauseating. If we want the free schools of this county to attain to that amount of excellence as that the children of the county may be properly educated therein, we must pay salaries that will command the services of men and women who are competent to teach. This foolish attempt at economy is decidedly "penny wise and pound foolish."

CADET EXAMINATION.—On last Thursday, May 13, the competitive examination of all applicants for the pointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was held in the city library rooms, in Lock Haven. There were nine boys in the class: From Centre County, D. Gingry and Louis E. Reber; Clinton, Edwin Muir and Edward J. Larkins; Union, Robert H. Kemble; Mifflin, George Mitchell, Jr., and Edward J. Thompson; Clearfield, Edwin Guinsburg and William T. Humphrey. The examination was conducted in the presence of Hon. L. A. Mackey, by the examining committee consisting of Professor A. N. Raub, D. H. Hastings and Dr. R. V. Wilson. The applicants were about as fair specimens of young America as could be picked out of the counties they represented. Mr. Mackey gave the entire day to the examination, aiding and directing the committee in their efforts to single out the best boy for the position. The written and oral methods were combined in a majority of the branches, and in the latter tests, the boys were questioned separately at times, and afterwards together as a class. After the first hour, there was almost entire freedom from embarrassment among them, and each lad put forth his best efforts. Dr. Wilson's inquiries into their physical qualities were perhaps the severest tests to which the boys were subjected. A majority of them were rejected on account of physical inability. This fact may create considerable surprise among those who have not read the requirements of the law. The examinations commenced shortly after nine o'clock in the morning and continued until three in the afternoon, only a half hour being taken for dinner. Separate reports of the physical and mental qualities of the applicants were afterward submitted by the members of the committee, with recommendation for the appointment. We know not what were the convictions of the other members of the committee, but the appointment made by Mr. Mackey tallied exactly with the recommendation made by the member of the committee from this county.

Mr. W T Humphreys of Clearfield county, the appointee, is a plainlooking unassuming boy of sixteen, with the physique of a young Apollo, sound as a trout, and about as active. He has a finely shaped head and possesses mental capacities and attainments that rank above the average. There were also present two candidates for West Point Military Academy, C. L. Penny of Lewisburg, and James A. Leyden of Bellefonte, but the examination was deferred to a future day, because the committee did not have sufficient time, and the candidates were not all present.

——Barnum's show drove into town last Sunday afternoon, and a stranger in the place might have thought that all the Sunday schools in town were held in the neighborhood of the show grounds.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSING EXERCISES.—On last Friday the public schools closed for the present school year. During the week, public examinations of all the different departments were held, in the presence of examining committees composed of citizens of the town, selected for that purpose by the teachers and board of directors. A goodly number of parents and others visited the schools during the progress of the examinations. Below we publish the reports of the examining committees of the higher four grades, excepting that of the High School which we did not receive in time for publication; Dr. Geo. F. Harris and James H. Rankin, Esq., members of the board, conducted the examinations in this department.

[redacted]

The undersigned being requested to be present at an examination of the senior grammer school taught by Miss Beckie McGinley, have attended to that duty, respectfully report, that while the pupils generally acquitted themselves well, both in deportment and attainment, being due to the successful training by their teacher, and the mild but positive control exercised over them, we are called upon to perform a most delicate duty in making distinction among so many worthy aspirants. Upon thorough examination and mature deliberation we suggest the following awards: That certificates of promotion to high school be granted to Clara Shrom, Bessie McCafferty, Kittie Powers, Ellen Brennen, Eddie Graham and John McGinley. First certificate for general scholarships in division E, to Willie Shaffer. To Ella Rhone we award the portfolio offered as a prize for proficiency in spelling. To Willie Kline a certificate for improvement in spelling. We also make honorable mention of Clara Strickland, Mary Wetzel and Alfred Horkheimer, for the creditable manner in which they acquitt themsevesl. JACOB D. MILLER, Chairman of Committee.

The following report is respectfully submitted of the examination held in the Junior Grammar school.

"A" CLASS.

Written Arithmetic—James Bayard 1. Joe Undercoffler 2.
Mental Arithmetic—James Bayard 1. Willie Fellenbaum 2.
Geography—Charlie Martin 1. Willie Fellenbaum 2.
General Scholarship in "A" Class—James Bayard 1. Willie Fellenbaum 2.

"B" CLASS.

Written Arithmetic—Mary Shrom 1. Leslie Barlow 2.
Mental Arithmetic—Leslie Barlow 1. Maggie Haupt 2.
Geography—Maggie Haupt 1. Leslie Barlow 2.
Spelling—Lida McGinley 1. Maggie Haupt 2.
Grammar—Maggie Haupt 1. Lida McGinley 2.
Reading—Adolphus King 1. Mary Shrom 2.
Map Drawing—Ida C. King 1. Harry McClellan 2.
Writing—Leslie Barlow 1. Ida C. King 2.
General Scholarship in Class "B"—Maggie Haupt 1. Leslie Barlow 2.

Honorable Mention: Harvey Wetzel. Israel Seernberg.

J. WESLEY GEPHART, Chairman of Committee.

Your committee have attended to the duty assigned them. The examinations in the First Intermediate were listened to and as far as we are able to judge we assign to Master Maurice Newcomer for general scholarship the certificate in the "A" Class.

We have also found it necessary to assign two second certificates in the the "A" class and award them to Miss Katie Shaffer and Miss Mary Bradley.

In the "B" class we have a number to commend. From them we award to Master Harry Tate the first certificate. And to Bella Weaver, Asher Adams, Beckie Monhollen and Willie Cowdrick we award second certificates.

We highly commend Miss Mattie Kealch for her proficiency in map drawing, a specimen of which was displaped in the school room, and award her a certificate. W. H. LILY.

On Friday morning, the five primary departments met in their assembly rooms, numbering nearly three hundred, and went through a variety of pleasing and interesting exercises in the presence of a goodly number of spectators. In the afternoon, a large audience assembled to witness the closing exercises of the senior departments. These were a musical and literary entertainment by the High School Literary Society and the awards of the board of directors. Master Robert J. McKnight presided and Master Charles W. Tripple announced the exercises. The programme was as follows:

[redacted]

The exercises appeared to interest and please the spectators throughout the length of the programme, and the efforts of the young folks were listened to attentively. President, A. O. Furst, of the school board, presented the awards to the deserving students, delivering to them an address full of advice and encouragement also, taking occasion to state, by direction of the board of directors, that the administration of schools had been most satisfactory during the year just about to close. At the conclusion of Mr. Furst's remarks, Rev. W. H. Lilly, on behalf of the teachers and students, presented to Mr. D. H. Hastings, the retiring principal, a large, handsome oil painting of Niagara Falls The painting is three feet in width by four in length, and is after the beautiful model of Landseer, being valued at fifty dollars. The younger members of the school also presented Mr. Hastings with a large Turkey morocco pocket-book. Thus ended the present term of our public schools.

Miss McGinley, the assistant principal, expects to spend her vacation visiting friends and relatives in the eastern part of the state. Mrs. Perkins left, on Monday, for New York, where she will spend the summer. Miss Maggie E. Swope, teacher of music and drawing, has returned to her home in Harrisburg; Miss McCaffrey intends soon to open a private school; Misses Morrison, Klinger, Rankin and Mrs. Given, expect to remain at home during the vacation. In conclusion, we must say that the success of our schools during the year just closed is due to the faithful and conscientious labors of these lady teachers. They have done their whole duty and richly deserve a long and pleasant vacation, which we sincerely hope they may have.

THE CLEARFIELD STRIKE.—The force of men who left Huntington on Tuesday last with Fisher and Whitehead succeeded in removing the blockade and reaching their destination. John Siney, of the anthracite region, was addressing a mass meeting of miners when it was announced that three car loads of blacklegs had arrived and the meeting broke up in confusion, and about nine hundred men and women, armed and equipped, repaired to Fisher's and Whitehead's mines. They were met by Fisher and Whitehead, who forbid them to come upon their propterty. The mob halted and sent a delegate in the person of John Siney, to confer with Fisher and Whitehead. He said it was a peaceable strike and asked that a committee might go to the men and try and induce them to leave the region. This request was granted, and the committee passed on to the mines to confer with the men, but failed to induce a single man to return. A second committee was sent in, but succeeded no better. Not one would consent to return. One man suggested to shoot Mr. Fisher if he stood in the way. The mob then fell back and consulted, and finding that the blacklegs could not be persuaded under imprudent advice, they made a wild and furious charge, sweeping over Mr. Fisher and his party. Men and women brandishing clubs forcibly entered the houses, some of Fisher's men were seized and dragged out, their baggage was thrown from the windows, and the doors were broken down, and provisions and valuables appropriated. The men who have been working in the mines for weeks were taken out and all marched by the mob forwards Tyrone.

They marched all night. Fisher and Whitehead arrived at Osceola about midnight, and came to Tyrone on an early train. The strikers have become wild and ungovernable, and say that all new men must and shall leave the region. If the men had refused blood would have been shed freely. The sheriff had proposed to be in attendance to protect the new men, but owing to some cause, not fully explained, he did not come. The success of the mob for the past two days threatens a total suspension of business. They propose to clean out every bank operated. It is hoped that the State authorities will take some steps to protect the lives and property of our citizens.

——One of the points of attraction on Monday was the new "Arctic" Soda fountain at Green's Drug store, there seeming to be a general desire to investigate his soda water and "Peruvian Beer", and from the crowd around the fountain and the frequent expressions of satisfaction, we judge they have proved a success. As there seems to be a general desire to know what "Peruvian Beer" is we have been requested to say that it is a STRICTLY TEMPERANCE DRINK, there being no alcohol in its composition, its principal ingredients being Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, sassafras, spice wood and guaiacum chips, combined with choice aromatics, making it a healthy and delicious beverage well suited for the summer season.

——William Parsons, Jr., was last week appointed District Attorney for Clinton County vice James M. Deise, Esq., deceased. No better appointment could have been made.

THE gold and silver coin and bullion on hand in the United States treasury, amounts to $94,625,609. $22,403,300 belongs to depositors, leaving the net amount of $72,222,369, in hard cash, belonging to Uncle Sam. This is about $16,000,000 more than was on hand a year ago. This will do for an administration which bas been charged with bankruptcy.

Hon. Willard Hall died at Wilmington, Del., in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He was a classmate of Hon. Horace Binney, in Harvard college.

Three ladies, daughters of Peter Marnum, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, were drowned near that place on Monday while attempting to cross the Sandusky river in a wagon.

THERE are more idle Democrats waiting for the grand prize distribution of March 4, 1877, than would be required to officer the four great powers. Some have gone so far as to select their offices. They may gaze upon the promised land, but they will never occupy it.

JUNE, 17th, Boston celebrates the 100th aniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and it will probably be one of the most extensive demonstrations ever seen in New England. The entire State militia, numbering 7,000 men, will be out, and with other military organizations, will make 10,000 men under arms. The Norfolk, Va., light artillery blues will be there, and the 7th regiment of New York, accompanied by Gilmore's band of one hundred musicians, the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford and New Britain, the Ransom Guard of St. Albans, Vt., and others. The procession on that day will probably be one of the most brilliant ones ever seen in this country.

A MAN NINETY-TWO YEARS OLD HANGS HIMSELF TO A TREE.—A melancholy case of suicide occurred at Jersey Shore Wednesday afternoon. Patrick Marr, aged ninety-two hung himself to a sapling which grew along a fence. In the morning he was at work in the yard, when his son came out and told him he was working too hard, and asked him to go into the house and rest. The old gentleman went in and remained until after dinner. He then took a prayer book and went down the road to the house of a neighbor, where he was in the habit of visiting. He remained there talking to the lady and her daughter until after three o'clock, when he got up to go; he bid the lady good-bye, gave his book to the daughter and started for home, as they thought.

Shortly after he left, the lady, thinking over his strange behavior, became alarmed and sent her daughter to see if he had got home safely. When she arrived within seventy-five yards of the house she found him hanging to the tree. She immediately ran to his house and told his sister-in-law what she had seen. Both then ran to where he was hanging and cut the rope, but it was too late; his body was warm but life was extinct.

For some time past he has been very much depressed, and has frequently been heard to remark that he was getting too old to live, and was too much of a burden upon his son, with whom he has been living. He has been in this part of the country for twenty years or more; he was a stout, healthy man, and is well known by every one in this section.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

INJUDICIOUS.

We are sometimes very much discouraged with the foolish and impracticable moves made by our temperance friends. While they are professedly in favor of temperance, and temperance legislation, they too often take the only possible method by which the very object which they professedly desire to advance can be defeated. In New Hampshire, about two years ago, they set up a separate ticket, seemingly for the very purpose of defeating the Republican party, notwithstanding the fact, that the Republicans had declared in their platform of principles, their opposition to the infamous trafic in spiritous liquors, and their determination to do what they could to put a stop to this pauper and criminal making business. The Democrats fought that campaign on a rum platform, and the so called temperance party, by running a third candidate, defeated the only party able to help them, for no one was so foolish as to suppose for a moment, that they (the temperance party) had a ghost of a chance of success. We understand that some so called temperance men, propose to try the same thing in this State, next fall. Whether they will succeed helping their Democratic allies into power, remains to be seen; but whether they do or not, their disposition to do so is good enough, and we must take the will for the deed. Why a temperance man should do anything to help the Democracy into power, we cannot understand. It has always been the ally of the rum power; it has always opposed every new and progressive idea; it prides itself upon its past infamous record; it claims to have started with the foundation of the government, and never to have changed or made any progress in the past one hundred years—it is conservatism boiled down. The temperance movement is a reform. Is there any sense, then, in helping such a party into power, if the men who desire to see this reform succeed, mean business?

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.—There is no medicine prescribed by Physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by F. P. Green. and J. Zellers & Son.

6-13-1y-eow.

THE COUNTRY PAPER.

There are few people who possess that kind of discrimination which moves them to do the country paper full justice. They are inclined to look away over the shoulders of the country editor to some paper printing a little more reading matter, and then make comparisons. There are people who actually believe it impossible to find a person with common-sense, with industry or with brains in the office of the country newspaper; a newspaper can have no charms for them unless it can be mystified under a strange personality, and in buying a copy they proceed upon the same ground as in the purchase of a bar of soap—they would rather have one that comes from the city, because it must necessarily be so much greater in every sense than a home production. The same man would laugh at you if you should refuse to patronize the crossroads mill because you believed you had rather get your flour from the city.

The country newspaper is one of the most important attributes of every town in the United States. When a colony settles anywhere with the intention of building a village the first thought is a newspaper; the press is thus in the very vanguard of civilization. It is the useful agent in every place of progress and growth. There is not another single power that can do so much good, patient work in the way of building up as the local newspaper. It is not altogether important how it is edited, whether with ability or not, so that it be conducted with an industry and an enterprise at least side by side with the town—if it can afford to keep a few years in advance it is all the better. A country paper that had little else than advertisements would be an immense help to any place, for advertisements constitute a most reliable index to the character, size, business and general situation of a town. To the stranger who may have looked in a prospective way upon a place the advertisements are the invaluable part of the papers that have been sent him. Without a newspaper, with its local news and business announcements, what would the average American city or village be? It would surely be unknown of its neighbors.

The country weeklies ought to be the best supported newspapers of the whole land, for they contain news and gossip that cannot be found in any of the city dailies. The farmer can learn from his local paper—if he prefers to take it instead of some more expensive publication—how much his neighbor's sixty-acre farm sold for, how the schools are prospering, the price of butter and eggs at the village market, and what improvements are in progress through the section in which he lives. He can get none of this in the city paper, and he cannot be a thoroughly useful citizen without such items of light information.

It is not always that the best towns support the best newspapers, but it is strictly a fact that no place ever gets the credit of being thrifty or enterprising until it can send out a first-rate local paper, and that always depends more upon the people than the editor.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

NOT RIGHT.—We consider the action of the school directors in reducing the salary of our County Superintendent as of very doubtful expediency. The duties of Superintendent in a comparatively new and undeveloped county like ours are constantly increasing. Without examining into the matter we judge that the number of schools, from the very nature of things must constantly increase, therefore giving our Superintendent increased labor. If it has been worth $1200 in the past to perform this labor it certainly will be worth no less in the future. We doubt if there is a farmer in Centre County who could afford to take the job at the present price. The first year he must buy a horse, wagon and harness. If he gets an ordinary team it will cost four hundred dollars; it will cost $150 a year to keep this team if the fortunate incumbant of this illpaid office does all the work on it himself; this will make an outlay the first year of five hundred and fifty dollars, or we will say he makes five hundred dollars; then he has the munificent sum of five hundred dollars left. There is another consideration, a cheap salary always commands cheap talent, and if that is what the school authorities want in this county it will not be very long before they will have their wants supplied. It makes very little difference to us, but we think it would be better for our schools and we should have better men seeking the position if we pay a salary that would command first class talent.

MARRIED

By Rev. J. Zeigler, at his residence in Milesburg, Mr. T. M. Walker to Miss Amanda Poorman, both of Centre Co., Pa.

DIED.

"Mighty ones, Love and Death!
Ye are strong in this world of ours,"

At Odessa, Schuyler county, N. Y., on April 19, 1875, Stephen S. Du Bois, aged 77 years and 9 days.

On May 12, 1875, in Milesburg, at the residence of her son, Mrs. Susan Bradley, in the 76th year of her age.